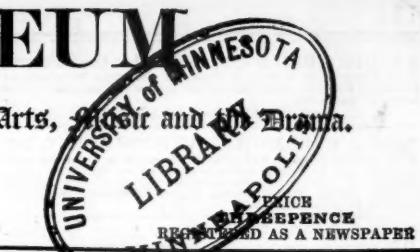


THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 3326.

SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1891.



BRITISH ASSOCIATION for the ADVANCEMENT of SCIENCE.

22, Albemarle-street, London, W.
THE NEXT ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held at CARDIFF, commencing on WEDNESDAY, August 19.
President Elect.
WILLIAM HUGGINS, Esq., D.C.L. LL.D. F.R.S. Hon. F.R.S.E. F.R.A.S.
NOTICE to CONTRIBUTORS of MEMOIRS.—Authors are requested to give notice before August 1st of their intention to offer Papers. Information about Lodgings and other local arrangements may be obtained from the Local Secretaries, Bank Buildings, Cardiff.
G. GRIFFITH,
Assistant General Secretary.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION of the UNITED KINGDOM.

KINGDOM, 30, Hanover-square, London, W.
President—ROBERT HARRISON, Esq., Librarian of the London Library.

The FOURTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held at NOTTINGHAM, commencing on WEDNESDAY, September 16.
Papers on matters affecting Public Libraries, on questions of Practical Librarianship, and on Bibliographical subjects will be read and discussed. There will be an Exhibition of Library Appliances and Plans of Library Buildings.
The Secretaries will be glad to receive offers of Papers not later than August 17. The Annual Subscription is One Guinea. Persons engaged in library administration are entitled to join without election. Others the admission throughout the day will be 6d. On other days it will be as usual.
J. Y. W. MAC ALISTER, } Hon. Secs.
T. MASON, }

ROYAL ACADEMY of ARTS.—LAST WEEK.

The Exhibition will CLOSE on the Evening of MONDAY, August 2.

ROYAL ACADEMY of ARTS.—EVENING EXHIBITION.

The Exhibition will be Open in the Evening from MONDAY, July 27, to MONDAY, August 3 (Bank Holiday), from 7.30 to 10.30. Admission, 6d. Catalogue, 6d. On Bank Holiday the admission throughout the day will be 6d. On other days it will be as usual.
G. H. WALLIS, Director and Curator.
Nottingham Castle, July 10th, 1891.

BOROUGH of NOTTINGHAM MUSEUM and ART GALLERY, NOTTINGHAM CASTLE.

ELEVENTH AUTUMN EXHIBITION of PICTURES and SCULPTURES.
The above Exhibition WILL OPEN on SATURDAY, September 25th, 1891. Works will be received between the 4th and 8th of August, inclusive. Forms and all particulars can be had on application.
G. H. WALLIS, Director and Curator.
Nottingham Castle, July 10th, 1891.

THE STATUTORY NINTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ORIENTALISTS.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 1-10, 1891.—Patrons—H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT and H.H. ARCHDUKE RAINER. President—LORD HALSBURY, Lord High Chancellor. The Programme is now ready.—For particulars apply to Dr. LUTHER, Woking.

BIRMINGHAM MUSICAL FESTIVAL, 1891.

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, October 6, 7, 8, and 9, 1891.

OUTLINE OF THE PERFORMANCES.

TUESDAY MORNING.—'Elijah.'
TUESDAY EVENING.
Dr. A. C. Mackenzie's 'Veil Creator Spiritus.'
(Composed expressly for this Festival);
Beethoven's Violin Concerto (Dr. JOACHIM);
Scherzino Mendelssohn's 'Rondels';
Brahms's Third Symphony.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.
Bach's 'St. Matthew Passion Music.'
WEDNESDAY EVENING.
New Dramatic Oratorio, 'Eden'
(Composed by Prof. Stanford expressly for this Festival).

THURSDAY MORNING.—'Messiah.'
THURSDAY EVENING.
Dr. Hubert Parry's 'Blest Pair of Sirens'; Schubert's 'Offertorium';
Mozart's 'Ave Verum'; Dr. Joachim's Hungarian Concerto; Schumann's Fantasia (Dr. JOACHIM);
Cherubini's 'Anacreon Overture';
Weber's 'Euryanthe' Overture; and Wagner Selections.

FRIDAY MORNING.
New Requiem (composed by Dr. Antonin Dvorak expressly for this Festival);
Wagner's 'Parsifal' Vorspiel; Beethoven's Seventh Symphony.

FRIDAY EVENING.—Berlioz's 'Faust'.
Conductor—Dr. HANS RICHTER.
Detailed Programmes will be ready on 1st August next.
ROBERT L. IMPEY, Secretary.
24, Waterloo-street, Birmingham.

MR. HENRY BLACKBURN'S LECTURES.

The Editor of 'Academy Notes' will continue his Popular ART-LECTURES in the Season 1891-2, as delivered at the London Institution, Royal Institution, Manchester, &c. 1. 'Pictures of the Year'; 2. 'The Value of a Line'; 3. 'Morocco Slippers', with Illustrations by Linings.—For particulars address to 125, Victoria-street, London, S.W.
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Bangor, July 1, 1891.
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SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1891.

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LITERATURE

Impressions and Opinions. By George Moore. (Nutt.)

A FAULT the most naïvely uncritical of readers must needs, if they take thought at all on what they read, perceive in the essays of Mr. George Moore is that his decisions have so overwhelming a weight in his own mind that they too frequently stand to him as their own reasons, and because he has decided he thinks he has reflected. The title he has given his volume of reprints from magazines has, therefore, a specially suggestive appropriateness. 'Impressions and Opinions': that gives a true description of Mr. George Moore's method of thought and of indoctrinating. For him impressions make opinions; and, once formed, an opinion—his—is an axiom and a decree: nothing more is necessary for him, nor for the rest of the world. But, if this eminently non-judicial nature of his decisions makes them less conclusive to other minds than he supposes them, it allows them an expressive vividness and a tone of conviction which render them interesting, strengthen the force of those the reader can accept, and for those which must needs be rejected obtain at all events consideration. Moreover his impressions are, in literary and artistic matters, frequently intuitions of keen and sympathetic criticism, and the opinions in which they are promulgated are such as ever and anon convey to the recipient the quickening education of some new idea to canvass or some old idea to scan in a new light. It would be difficult to recommend these essays as careful, and therefore of real authority on any of the subjects on which they pronounce, but they can well be recommended as not only acute and brilliant, but good wear—stuff that, without getting its surface gloss dulled and rubbing thin and threadbare in the re-reading, loses nothing of its attractiveness and in some places shows stronger quality than has been perceived at first sight.

Mr. George Moore's peculiarity of arriving at conclusions without apparent reasoning is made the more noticeable by another peculiarity which comes to notice when he does resort to reasoning. He seems not to heed whether or not his arguments or illustrations bear upon the theory he is

enunciating; it suffices that they are arguments or illustrations, and a "therefore" will make them serve. Thus, when he addresses himself to the question of Balzac's use of exceptional moral deformities for themes, he (with no reasons, and with praiseworthy acumen) lays down a noteworthy dogmatic canon of literature:—"To make the abnormal ever visible and obtrusively present is to violate the harmony of Nature; to avoid the abnormal is to introduce a fatal accent of insincerity." Then he continues:—

"But Balzac's mind being irreproachably pure, and his genius wholly valid, he was led to give the abnormal exactly the same prominence in the Human Comedy as it has in Nature; and his treatment and comprehension of it was nowise inferior to his treatment and comprehension of the great and primal emotions. Balzac has called genius a terrible malady: he was qualified to define it. But there is a marked element of health in all great work. Shakespeare's genius was unquestionably healthier than that of any of his contemporaries, yet he wrote the Sonnets; Balzac's genius was unquestionably saner than any of his contemporaries, if we except Hugo's, and yet Balzac wrote 'La Fille aux Yeux d'Or,' 'La dernière Incarnation de Vautrin,' 'Une Passion dans le Désert,' 'Séraphita,' and 'Sarrasine.' Therefore [note the *therefore*] it may be said that the final achievement of genius is the introduction and artistic use of the abnormal."

Whether or not all the premises be true, and distinctly as they at any rate bear on the defence of Balzac's choice of the themes in question, how can Mr. Moore suppose that they prove that the final achievement of genius is the introduction and artistic use of the abnormal? He may at some time have had in his mind a chain of argument to that effect of which these statements were among the connecting links; but, as the passage stands, the *therefore* is but a superfluous introduction to another dogmatic canon less self-evident than the former. It is akin to this inconsequence of argument that the next paragraph to that declaring the introduction of the abnormal to be the final achievement of genius, a paragraph in depreciation of the use of the abnormal by any writer not safe-guarded by the highest genius, concludes:—

"Genius can, we know, do all things—it can even make the abnormal interesting: but even genius does not find in the abnormal the sublime moments of the soul that it finds in the normal, and truly it cannot be said that 'La Fille aux Yeux d'Or' is worth 'Le Curé de Tours,' or that any one would hesitate if choice were given him between 'Sarrasine' or 'Une Vieille Fille.'"

In the essay called 'Mummer-Worship' Mr. Moore says "You can teach a child to act, but you can teach no child to paint pictures, to model statues, or to write poetry, prose, or music; acting is therefore the lowest of the arts, if it is an art at all, and makes slender demands on the intelligence of the individual exercising it." Whether or not it is true that acting is the lowest of arts depends on what definition is given of an art, and as an essayist may, of course, define as he pleases, Mr. Moore could have laid down for definition that an art is something which cannot be taught a child, or some approximate formula:—that nothing which can in any degree be taught a child can in any other degree make more than slender demands on the intelligence will do as a hypothetical work-

ing axiom as well as any other assertion: but, without the definition and without the axiom, the *therefore* is but a rambling sort of conjunction. This same passage is a specimen of another peculiarity as special to Mr. Moore's reasoning as his irrelevant *therefores*:—his unhesitating inaccuracy in his premises. "You can teach no child to paint pictures, to model statues, or to write poetry, prose, or music": this is merely untrue unless to painting pictures, modelling statues, and writing prose, the condition *well* is added and the words *poetry* and *music* are accepted only in their highest and restricted sense. Children are taught these things, and with pretty well the same measure of success as with acting—that is that children are trained, within the limits of a child's nature, to a certain mechanical proficiency which may or may not become something better, according to whether or not there is a natural gift in them able to give it life. Can more than this be done with acting? Can histrionic genius be taught a child who does not possess it, or can any child be taught the ability of an experienced first-class actor? Yet no less than this is meant by Mr. Moore's premise or it must mean nothing at all for his argument. The implied premise that any skill which can in any degree be taught a child can make only slender demands on the intelligence is no less untrue—refutable by scores of most obvious instances, as, *e.g.*, Greek and geometry. Both these argumentative misstatements are such as Mr. Moore, with his brisk intellect, would detect with less than half a minute's thought if another made them: the peculiarity is that he seems not to give half a minute's thought to any enunciations he needs as proofs. It does not by any means follow that when his proofs collapse at a touch his conclusions fall with them. But his conclusions exist independently of what represents their foundation: some belief of the reader's own, some train of thought awakened and cleverly directed by Mr. Moore's remarks, some inference of what Mr. Moore must have had in his mind and could have argued if he had taken the trouble to be exact and to be logical—one or all of these will be the support which in such cases sustains them in spite of Mr. Moore's reasoning. In the case we have been considering as a specimen no critic would contend against Mr. Moore that acting can be ranked with the very highest arts—the creative arts; which are pretty certainly what he had in his mind—and the distinction as to the teachable and the unteachable in art, though Mr. Moore puts it too crudely (for acting too has room for the touch of genius, for somewhat that is unteachable), is one to be recognized in the comparison of the actor's mainly imitative art with the arts of creators. Similarly in numerous instances in which he employs untrue or otherwise invalid arguments as props to a theory, the theory, whether sound or unsound, remains just as separable from the would-be support.

Much more might be said on Mr. Moore's argumentative aberrations. There is the ease with which he convinces himself that he has answered some problem of his own stating, when he has not even touched it: as when he asserts in 'A Great Poet':—

"A good unknown poem is a contradiction in terms. How, then, is it that Verlaine is unknown? I answer that just as there are many ways of being 'stonebroke,' so there are many ways of being unknown. No man, however great, is known to everybody, and no man, however solitary, is known to nobody. Among men of letters Verlaine is as well known as Victor Hugo; to the occasional reader his name is as unknown as that of the *conciierge* over the way, or the *cocher* turning the corner of the street. And this, because the general reading public cares little for poetry? No. But because Verlaine is of all men of genius I have ever met the least fitted to defend himself in the battle of life. He is quite incapable of any slightest thing except the occasional writing of beautiful verses. And verses that have no other characteristic except beauty may be said to be an almost unsaleable commodity."

And so further—an answer which does but expound the question. Again, Mr. Moore is partial to inconsecutive exemplification:—for instance, he quotes Balzac's close description of Mlle. Cormon's person as the prototype of a form of "the purely pictorial in literature" so widely differing from this human portrait-painting of Balzac's that he indicates it thus:—

"Until the end of the eighteenth century literature and painting were separable arts: literature being occupied exclusively with thoughts, and not concerned with the folds of the dress, their shape, and the tones they took in the shadow, and again the tones they took when the lady bade her lover good-bye, passing as she said the words into the light of the lamp which stood on a small table, and whose pink shade was clearly defined on the rich purple of the window curtains. Until the end of the seventeenth century women never shrieked and sobbed amid the blue cushions of the sofa, and Angelica had not stood in her ecstasy looking through the whiteness of the room."

Another custom of Mr. Moore's is that of over zealous statements:—as when he informs us that the name *actor* came into use at a date only about twenty years ago, and that till then *mummer* was the actor's designation; or as when, to fit an exposition in 'Balzac,' he gives as still at this moment the nineteenth century ideal of the novel the now obsolete ideal of two or three generations back, "the tea-table, the curate, the young lady who wants to be married," while in 'Le Rêve' he is as strenuously positive that the present hindrance to true art in the novel is that the public taste is all for "magic potions and pirates of the Spanish Main." But it is not necessary to spend space on these and other forms of inexactness; they are of one kin, and all study of their nature and origin must bring us back to the starting-point that Mr. Moore decides, but cannot examine, and that he can convey impressions and opinions, but not reasons for them.

The essay to which he apparently attaches the most importance is that in which he undertakes what he says all previous critics have failed in, the best only making "celebrated failures," and attempts a critical explanation of the genius of Balzac. He has not succeeded—and how, indeed, should he succeed, or should any one, in probing the essence of genius with no matter what skill of literary dissection? He has not even given any idea whatever of Balzac as a writer in his comments upon him—that an idea is given being due to the quoted plots and passages from the shorter

novels selected as typical. But the essay is full of vivacious felicities, and, as a piece of clever appreciative chat about Balzac, adorned with every here and there a lively passage of general criticism, it is a striking piece of writing. The essay on 'Turgueneff' is good in a like way—less enthusiastic, of course, on its theme, but even fuller of incidental cleverness. The doughty article called 'Mummer-Worship,' having like the tail of Alcibiades's dog had its day for being talked of, might well have been omitted; for, though clever in so far that no dullard could have written it, it has not the kind of cleverness that keeps verbal pugnacity still amusing after the amusement of surprise has passed off: it is not so wise as witty, and not so witty as rude, and that kind of sally soon grows tame to the bystanders. As a *jeu d'esprit* 'Mummer-Worship' was not worth reviving; as anything else it ought to disappear. 'Our Dramatists and their Literature,' 'Note on "Ghosts,"' 'Théâtre Libre,' 'On the Necessity of an English Théâtre Libre,'—not likely any of them to command on all points any reader's undisputing assent—are all literally crowded with pithy and vivid passages of excellent criticism, and all offer matter for thoughtful consideration. 'Art for the Villa' may seem to intend treason against the nobler ideals of art; but the treason is more apparent than real, and the true gist of the essay is that art should minister to the daily enjoyment of every-day lives, and that, for this end, artists should measure their canvases and their themes to the contemporary villa instead of to the cathedrals and palaces for which their predecessors worked—a doctrine which, if not pressed to exaggeration, is as loyal to art as it is to common sense. It must be owned, however, that in this essay (as elsewhere) Mr. Moore amuses himself with a pet trick on the sober-minded, and is too glad to startle to be willing to convince. He is apt to utter some entirely respectable notion—perhaps a mere truism long approved by all the hosts of Philistia—as if it were an outrage and a defiance. He is Topsy with her ingenious vainglory that "I'se mighty wicked": he is the Fat Boy who "wants to make yer flesh creep." This trait of character—one not unprecedented in literature—is harmless in Mr. Moore's essays, except that it sometimes causes the very real discernment and good sense in his meaning to be obscured by the fanfarronade of his manner. A more serious fault—one which, unfortunately, ought not to be passed over in silence—is his personalities concerning individuals; this is regrettable unmannerliness. Any critic who, recognizing Mr. George Moore's talent, and believing that his intellectual shortcomings are due to carelessness, not inability, and will disappear, anticipates a noteworthy future for him must needs wish that he should put away all that is less than worthy of an eminent career.

Arcana Fairfaxiana. (Newcastle-on-Tyne, Mawson, Swan & Morgan.)

THIS is a pretty and nicely-edited reproduction, by one of the processes peculiar to this generation, of a cookery book of various dates from the sixteenth to the eighteenth

century. Such volumes, very precious to the ancient housewife, are by no means uncommon, but there are associations connected with that before us which make us look upon it with no ordinary interest. On the sides of the book are the initials "M. C." and it is probable, from internal evidence, that they introduce us to Margaret Cholmley, the wife of Sir Henry Cholmley, of Roxby, in Yorkshire. The earlier part of the book, which is the work of several scribes, is in an elegant Italian hand, and it seems probable that Lady Cholmley took with her as an appanage of her trousseau, to add to the contentment of her new home, a copy of the receipt book with which she had been familiar from her infancy. Her mother was the wife of Sir William Balthorpe, of Osgodby, near Selby, the head of a family of considerable distinction. Mary, one of Lady Cholmley's daughters, to whom the initials on the sides are equally applicable, was married in 1626 to Henry Fairfax, a younger son of the first Lord Fairfax. He was a prebendary of York, and held for some time the rich living of Bolton-Percy, in the centre of the Fairfax country. The receipt book, gathering curative and culinary treasures with age, went at last, with Mrs. Fairfax's granddaughter, to Mr. Carr, of Cocken, a beautiful residence on the river Wear, close to the ruined priory of Finchale. It soon passed, seemingly, to a land agent or steward, and turned up last year in an old lumber box in an auction-room at Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The title given to the volume, 'Arcana Fairfaxiana,' appears to us to be somewhat inappropriate. If secrets at all, receipts were open secrets, as they were copied and borrowed with frequency and facility. That part of the volume which is written in the earlier hand is entirely devoted to the art of healing. It treats generally of slight ailments, removable by herbs and ordinary drugs, with a few prescriptions for serious complaints which it was desirable to have ready for an emergency whilst some member of the household would be riding in hot haste into York to bring out the doctor. The receipts are occasionally backed by great names. One, for instance, was given by Vesalius, the Emperor Charles's physician, to Queen Mary. The emperor, of course, was Charles V., the queen's father-in-law, whose name would have had more weight in such a case if he had listened himself to the admonitions of his doctor, instead of shocking him every day by the feats of his astounding appetite. Another remedy with which Queen Mary is connected is an electuary which she was wont to take "for the passion of the heart." "A bath for melancholy" and a medicine "for such as have the lunacy" provoke a smile. But there is much common sense in some of the remedies, and they might be tried with advantage even at the present day.

When the book came into the hands of Henry and Mary Fairfax, each of the two made additions to it, and their relations in every direction were prevailed upon to enrich it, each receipt, if possible, being vouched for by the name of the person who recommended it. Mrs. Fairfax got hold of a powder against "the wind" which Queen Elizabeth delighted in; "it comforteth," she says, "the stomach and

helpeth digestion." To several prescriptions Dr. Butler's name is attached, about whom John Aubrey tells some good stories. We look in vain for instructions for making the maynbread for which York was so famous, but the prebendary tells us instead how to make biscuit bread of the best, knots and jumbals, almond-bread, and macaroons or fritters. For a glister for the jaundice Dr. Bastwick, of York, is responsible. If this be our friend of controversial renown, we may be sure that he would frequently stand in need of his remedy himself, and let us hope that his prescription was more successful than his 'Litany.' Dr. Cornelius Burgess, another well-known personage, is credited with a medicine for the plague.

The book contains as many as ten cures for the king's evil, among which the touch of the royal fingers does not appear. The strangest of these is fathered upon Roger Dodsworth, the antiquary, who was a friend and a client of the Fairfaxes. He actually recommends "a dogge's toung, sliced, and hung about the neck" of the sufferer. After all, is the nineteenth century much in advance of the seventeenth? We know the wife of a Yorkshire clergyman who, in the hope of vanquishing at last an incurable rheumatic attack, carries about with her at all times a potato in her pocket. In our ignorance we asked her if it was cooked!

Two cures for the toothache are given, each verified by the autograph of its patron. One of these is Henry Cholmley, Mrs. Fairfax's brother; the other is no less a personage than Vere Harcourt, Archdeacon of Nottingham. What better charge could he give than a good cure for one of the most annoying of the ills of the flesh?

We have said enough, we are sure, to draw the attention of the reader to the volume which we lay down. To turn for a moment to the editor, whom we have to thank for a pleasantly written preface, we think that he might have easily identified the persons who are mentioned in the receipts. We observe also that he calls Edward Fairfax, the poet, a younger son of Sir Thomas Fairfax, of Denton. It has always been understood that Edward was not born in wedlock.

Introduction to the Study of the History of Language. By Herbert A. Strong, M.A., Willem S. Logeman, L.H.C., and Benjamin Ide Wheeler. (Longmans & Co.)

THIS book is a literary curiosity. It is Prof. Paul's well-known 'Principien der Sprachgeschichte' as seen through three pairs of spectacles. Though in title a new work, it is (as frankly stated in the preface) an adaptation of Paul's book. It contains all the chapters (save the first) of Paul's second edition, with the same names; but the matter is rewritten. Generally every section, sometimes every sentence, reappears, but the German examples of the original have made way as far as possible for excellently selected examples from English, for the good of English readers. But the oddity is heightened by the fact that one of the authors, Prof. Strong, brought out in 1888 a literal translation of Paul's book, which we are told (and are rejoiced to hear) is about

to reappear in a second edition. However, this is apparently still too strong meat for English babes. Paul must be boiled down still further. The first chapter is too transcendental to allow of any treatment; so it is omitted. For the rest, hardly a sentence is quite the same in the translation and in the adaptation. Sometimes, near the beginning, the words seem to be altered for the mere sake of altering. Further on the treatment is firmer and the matter is expanded, condensed, or reconstructed. It must be an extremely difficult thing to re-think another man's thought twice over, in different language. It is at once a pleasure and a surprise to be able to say that it has been, on the whole, remarkably well done. Once or twice we find the same conclusion, but slightly different premises, due to some accidental omission or through touching on a different line of thought. Very rarely the meaning is still obscure owing to the adaptation still following the translation, as, e.g., at p. 62, where we are told that "the meaning of a word is specialized by the narrowing of its comprehension and the enrichment of its contents"; the original, "verengung des umfanges und bereicherung des inhalts," is clear enough. One important chapter, the fifth, on analogy, has been almost rewritten, on the lines of Wheeler's own pamphlet (No. 2 of the Cornell 'Studies'); the statement (quite true) in a note on p. 84 that "this little work contains an admirable discussion of analogy, besides a highly useful bibliography of the subject," is doubtless due either to Prof. Strong or Mr. Logeman. There are other indications that the three-headed character of the work has produced some want of uniformity in treatment. The difficulty of translating the word—important to Paul's theory—"bewegungsgefühl," i.e., the consciousness of the operation of the vocal organs, has been wisely met by paraphrase in the chapter where it first occurs; but further on (p. 167) the alarming phrase used in the translation, "motory sensation," reappears in our book without anything to introduce or explain it. Printer's errors are at p. 78 (note), "de la Passerie" for *Grasserie*; p. 178, "bhratr" (Sanskrit) for *bhratar*; p. 178, "breath" for *breathth*; p. 329, "dvand-va" (Sanskrit) for *dvandva*. At p. 239, line 2, "change in sound groups" is a slip; it means the "bedeutungswandel" of Paul, p. 219—change of signification, not of sound. At p. 281 and elsewhere "infinite" is used for *infinitive*; does this point to a false interpretation of the term? These are small matters, and are noted only for the further improvement of a very well-executed book. Whether it is quite the best thing which could have been done is not altogether clear. It was possible to insert the really valuable English and other illustrations in a translation; indeed, Prof. Strong did this to a small extent in his translation of 1888. If this had been fully done, the present paraphrase of the original would have been unnecessary, and a different book might have been written, embodying all that is really valuable in Paul's work and giving more prominence (by treating them more fully in one place) to the great principles which he has done so much to illustrate, but also giving their due place to others which he has comparatively

ignored, e.g., the effect of accent, a linguistic force whose operation should have full and separate treatment in any work on the principle of language. Paul's book as a whole with all its excellences is not quite the best introduction to philology. He himself is responsible for having made it hard to follow the thread of his work in its final form. The first edition was much smaller, but clear and well arranged; it was, however, woefully lacking in examples to explain the theories. The second edition supplied these—from the German language chiefly. But it also contained a large number of additional chapters, fitted in here and there; and some of the old chapters were transferred to other places, and some of them were divided, redistributed, and otherwise altered. This process is especially annoying to any one who was well versed in the first edition. But we believe that even those who begin their study with the second edition must find a certain want of consecutiveness, due to the irregular appearance of the new chapters on syntax. It may be added that while the old chapters on the beginnings of syntax were excellent, the new ones seem to contain much that is open to objection; but a competent discussion of these points would be long and technical, and it is more useful and more pleasant to call attention here to the great positive value of Paul's work.

Its most distinguishing merit is its forcible exposition of the true history of all language. It might seem that after all that has been written on language such an exposition could hardly be needed. But this is not so. All scientific exposition tends, especially in inferior hands, to become formal and mechanical—to dwell on detail, and to ignore principles. The science of language is no exception to this rule. It is easy to analyze words into roots and suffixes, and, having done this, to assume that no more is needed. This, no doubt, needs to be done. But there is much else which must not be left undone. If the student is really to understand the nature of language he must not be content with his lists of roots and suffixes, necessary though they be. He must watch the course of spoken languages, their constant processes of growth and decay; he must learn from them the principles which mould speech now, and which can be traced backward, moulding the speech of past generations as of the present. It is precisely this which Paul has done. What we find in any given language is this: we have groups of words formed round some central idea. There are two different kinds of groups: (1) Where there is a likeness of meaning in all the words—child, child's, children, childish, childlike, &c.; go, gone, going, goer, went, &c. These groups, as we see, need not all belong to one "root," though they commonly do; but they all agree in expressing in some shape the same general idea: they may be called material groups. (2) Where there is likeness of function—e.g., all plurals, including not only the great mass of plurals in *s*, as "houses," but also others like "men," "geese," "children"; or all comparatives, "better," "worse," &c. Here, again, there may be difference of functional forms (as above of roots); but the same relation is expressed in each set: these may be called formal groups. Now these groups cross

each other; the same words are found in both, but in different connexions; and by this crossing arises the feeling of proportion, *e.g.*, house : houses :: box : boxes. This feeling of proportion is all-important in each man's speech. On this principle, and no other, we hold together the words and the forms which we have learnt by ordinary use as children; we remake each word as we need it. But also to the end of our lives we go on making new ones, which we have never used before, and understanding new ones when others make them, if only they are formed on the same model and do not contradict our feeling of proportion. We can make the plural, say, of some scientific word which we have never heard before, or quite novel plurals of foreign names, as "Musculmen"; or strange singulars, as "Portugeo" and "Chinee," on the same principle as we have made "pea" and "burial" and "riddle" because the old singulars, "peas," &c., looked like plurals. We can make whole families of words at once, as "to boycott," and "boycotted," and "boycotting," and "boycotter," and "boycottes" (now obsolete). Here we certainly have no idea in our head of any "root" *boycott*; each of the words comes into existence as a member of a certain formal group by virtue of this feeling of proportion. While the grammarian assumes the root, the smallest common part of a number of words, as his starting-point, the speaker actually starts from the word-group. It is in the action and reaction of these groups that the life of language consists.

For each group is constantly changing. Additions can be made to each, and are so made incessantly, each addition becoming intelligible because made like other members of the group either in meaning or in function. Also losses can be suffered. The very young "boycott" family has already lost three of its members—"boycottee," as mentioned above, "boycottism," and "the boycott." A group may suffer loss through a word becoming not extinct, but out of connexion with its group: thus, to take one example out of thousands, "heyday" was originally in meaning "high day"; then it came to mean "excitement" ("the heyday in the blood" in Shakespeare), and does not in the least recall its old association. The change which breaks up a group may be one of two kinds, or, more commonly, the two are combined: the first being phonetic (change of form), the second development of meaning; and either or both of these must act on one or more members of the group, but not on all. In this way a group may be permanently broken up, and no more words of the same pattern can then be formed. Thus there was in Indogermanic a group of nouns ending in *-ti*, and this group was productive in most of the derived languages. But in English (and other Teutonic languages) the group was broken up by phonetic change; the termination *-ti* appeared in English sometimes as *d* (as in "speed," "mind"), sometimes as *th* (as in "birth," "growth"), sometimes as *t* (as in "might," "thirst," where the change is due to the influence of the preceding sound): the difference of *d* and *th* is due to the original position of the accent. But further, there were other original groups, in

-to (*-tā*) and in *-tu*; these suffered a similar change, each group being split up into three terminational forms—"bread," "earth," "frost," tracing to original *-to*, and "flood," "death," "lust," to original *-tu*. Each of these groups had once a special meaning; but through these cross phonetic changes—the same suffix splitting into three forms, and three original suffixes running into the same form—the primary idea of each group was lost, and new groups came into existence to take their place. Sometimes only one or two words may be separated from a group by phonetic change; in this case the isolated members commonly retain the original sound, while the group as a whole changes. Thus "heyday" preserves the original sound of the adjective which we sound as "high" throughout the whole group—"high," "higher," "highest," "high-mass," and the like. The adjective "lorn" (more commonly found in composition, "forlorn") is another example; it is the old English participle of the verb to "lose," and such participles, when the accent was originally on the suffix (represented by the *n*), changed a preceding *s* into *r*: hence the *r* of "lorn." But participles in *t* were much commoner than participles in *n*; so when the connexion of sense between "lose" and "lorn" had been weakened by the phonetic change—perhaps also by the word beginning to be used less as a participle than as an adjective—a new participle "lost" was made on the analogy of the prevailing type, and "lorn" became absolutely isolated. Similarly to "rear" was originally the causal of the verb to "rise"—the variation between *s* and *r* being parallel to that in "lose" and "lorn"—and meant to "cause to rise"; but the two words are not now felt to have any connexion, and a new group has formed itself about the new form. For the isolated word—and this is important—constantly becomes the centre of a new group of words formed by analogy. Innumerable adverbs in all languages arise from the isolation of some case of a noun. Owing to some phonetic change in the mass of the other cases, it was no longer felt to be a case, but was used adverbially, and if the type were a convenient one it became productive of other adverbs. These in their turn could develop into prepositions or into conjunctions, *e.g.*, "whiles" (*hviis*) was the old genitive of "while" (*hvil*), a "time"; "whiles" became an adverb like other genitives used adverbially, and when *t* was phonetically added to it, it developed into the conjunction "whilst." In such ways new groups could spring up without limit. In the examples given hitherto phonetic change has been the only or the main cause. But very frequently new groups may arise by mere development of meaning, with no phonetic change at all. A word acquires by specialization a new sense; the old associations connected with it are felt no more, and a new group, large or small, is the result. When we talk of an "undertaker" we never think of the simple verb to "undertake"; the ideas are wholly separate; the words belong to distinct groups. "Upholder" and "upholster"—both now obsolete—are the masculine and feminine nouns of agency of the verb to "uphold"; their place has been taken by the queer form "upholsterer"; but that no longer suggests

"upholding" anything. "Agent," "actor," "author," are all general words specialized in a particular way, and each is the centre of a new group.

Briefly put, it may be said that the history of language consists of group-making, of group-breaking, and of regrouping. Groups are damaged by phonetic change. A sort of reaction against the too great destruction of groups is "levelling," the reduction of needless difference, *e.g.*, of the Teutonic perfects singular and plural, "I ran," but "we run" (orig. "runnum," where the *u* for *a* is a phonetic substitute, due to accent on the suffix). Levelling is often stopped when phonetic difference accidentally coincides with a functional one—as between the perfect and the perfect participle, "sprang," but "sprung"; or between the singular and plural, "foot," but "feet." But differences which have not attained to such a use are simply vexatious; all language is concerned with their abolition, and with the production of like forms for like functions. But no language—as is natural, seeing that language is independent of human purpose—ever fully reaches this result. Isolated forms remain. The power of resistance is very different. The commonest, best-known words are the least exposed to levelling, *e.g.*, the "irregular verbs" of all languages. They are too well known to change. It is the least-used words which change most; they are unfamiliar to us, and we unconsciously try to find a home for them within some familiar group; hence arise all the vagaries of "popular etymology."

Special classes of words owe their origin to isolation. Such are names of places. "Bath," "Holt," "Newtown," and the like, are at first terms of general application. But their general connexion is severed by their being applied specially to the place best known to the group of speakers who use the term. A younger generation receives the names by tradition, and never goes through the mental process performed by those who first used the term in its special adaptation. Isolation has set in, and they have become "proper" names. The same is true of names of persons, Baker and Baxter, and the like. No one who applies these names to the particular persons whom they denote to him ever thinks of their general meaning. He has isolated them. Again, the terms which express mental and spiritual conceptions or processes must be isolated from their original sense-relations before they are fitted for their new work; that is, they must leave one group and enter another. The "spirit" must cease absolutely to mean the "breath." "Remorse" must cease to suggest "biting again"; it would be interesting to know how far the word was "isolated" by Lucretius, the earliest writer (so far as we know) who used the metaphor in this sense: "præteritisque male admissis peccata remordent."

Lastly, all formative suffixes in any language owe their character to isolation. In its origin each suffix is a word, the last member of a compound, and while it remains such it is separable, and capable of being used independently in its original sense. But the formation of a new indivisible word, answering to a new idea, distinct from any expressed by the original members of the

compound, depends on the isolation of the parts, or of one of them, from the original sense. Not all such members of a compound are capable of such a change. It is essential that the word so isolated must occur frequently, not in one compound only; and that it should have some general sense—"state," "shape," &c.—as seen in the *-head* or *-hood*, *-ship*, *-dom*, &c., which have supplied the loss of the suffixes *-tā*, *-ti*, *-tu*, mentioned above. If, furthermore, it be disconnected by phonetic change from its form when in independent use, as *-ship* from "shape," or *-dom* from "doom"; or if the independent use be changed (as in "doom"); or—best of all—if the separate word be lost altogether, as "hād" (the origin of *-head* and *-hood*)—in such case the isolation is pretty certain to ensue, and a new "suffix" to be added to the resources of grammar.

Correspondence of Edward, Third Earl of Derby, during the Years 24 to 31 Henry VIII. Preserved in a MS. in the Possession of Miss Ffarington, of Worden Hall. Edited by T. Northcote Toller. (Chetham Society.)

SEVERAL portions of this interesting volume of letters have already seen the light, but this is the first occasion on which its contents have been published as a whole. The letters do not seem to have been arranged by the copyist in strictly chronological order; the editor has therefore, wisely as we think, re-sorted them. As they relate to widely different subjects, and will appeal to different classes of readers, he has divided them into three sections. This arrangement has the advantage of making them much more easy to consult than if he had followed the order of the manuscript. The first two sections deal with subjects of national interest. They principally relate to the king's marriage with Anne Boleyn and to the great Northern rising known as the Pilgrimage of Grace.

From early times the Stanleys have been powerful in the North-West. The influence of the great house was at its highest point from the accession of the Tudors until it was well-nigh ruined by the fall of the monarchy in the seventeenth century. Edward, the third earl, was a man of fair abilities, but there seems to have been nothing striking in his character. Still his vast revenues enabled him to live in a state of grandeur little less than royal, and his household appears to have been modelled on that of his royal master. Like the king he had his steward, treasurer, and comptroller of the household—his grooms of the bedchamber, and his clerks of the kitchen. Like the king he had also "his council, before which an offender might be summoned, or with which he might consult." Mr. Toller does not clearly explain what was the nature of this body. Was it merely a consultative board, or had it legal powers? What would have happened, we would fain know, to any one who had disregarded its summons or not obeyed its decisions? Though he seems to have been during his whole life an adherent of the old religion, the earl, like many others of the same way of thinking, went with the times. He was one of the peers who in 1531 addressed the Pope in favour of the king's marriage, and

two years after he conveyed Anne Boleyn in his own barge from Greenwich for her coronation, at which pageant he filled the office of cup-bearer; and when the baby Elizabeth was christened, he and the Earl of Wiltshire held the little infant's train. Yet although he seems, in the days of her prosperity, to have been a personal friend of Anne Boleyn, he was one of the peers who voted that she was guilty of the charges brought against her, and concurred in the sentence that she should "be burned or beheaded as shall please the king."

The earl's fidelity to Henry did not go unrewarded; he got his share of the plunder of the Church. How great that was Mr. Toller has not supplied any means of estimating; from other sources we gather that it was large. The king was, indeed, much indebted to him. When the North burst into the fierce flame of the Pilgrimage of Grace, had the Earl of Derby joined the movement the result might have been very different. As, however, his influence was thrown on the king's side, we may not unfairly assume that he hindered many of the powerful men of the North-West from casting in their lot with the rebels. It was to the Earl of Derby that the king wrote the memorable letter in which he instructed him to go in his own person to the Abbey of Sallay, and then and there to take the "abbot and monkes with their assistens furth with violence, and without any maner of delay, in their monkes apparell, [and] cause theym to be hanged up as moost errant Trayters and movers of insurrection." This terrible order was not carried out by the earl. The abbot before he suffered was tried at Lancaster.

The collection contains some of the proclamations issued by the insurgents. It is rash to judge men's hearts by formal documents such as these. If, however, they afford a true picture of the mind of the insurgents, it was, in a great part, a war of religion. Disgust at the *novi homines* by whom the king was surrounded had also something to do with it. As in the early days of the war against Charles I. the Earl of Essex's levies were called the Army of the King and Parliament, so the Northern "Pilgrims" tried to make themselves believe that their sovereign was "by certeyn herytykes . . . petwously and abominably confounded"; and that it was to deliver their "moost noble Soueraign Lord" from these evil persons, who were leading him to the pillage of the monasteries and the "blasphemyng also our Lady and all other Saints in heaven," that they had appealed to arms. Their hatred of those new men who had usurped the places of the old natural leaders of the people was most bitter. In the oath which was sworn by all who joined them they pledged themselves "to expulse all villayn blodde and evill counselors against the commonwelthe from his grace and his prevey counsaill." Here there cannot be much doubt that Thomas Cromwell is specially aimed at, though there were several other influential supporters of the new order of things who certainly could not satisfy the Northern men's ideas of pedigree.

The third section, which contains only non-political documents, is not by any means the least interesting. In 1533 was leased among

other things to Lord Hussey the stewardship of the manor of Epworth, and the game or mark of swans within the Isle of Axholme. This will be new to Lincolnshire antiquaries. The Isle of Axholme was then undrained, and therefore swans no doubt abounded; but no roll or book of swan-marks has been discovered, as far as we have heard, relating to that district.

The lord's rights in the marriage of widows are a well-known feudal privilege. A letter here given shows how entirely it was a matter of business. A certain Thomas Norres died leaving a widow. How long the widow remained in her weeds we cannot tell. At length a time arrived when the earl wrote to remind her that she was now at liberty to marry again, and "forasmoeche as ye be my wido, I dowt not but accordynge to your dutye ye will take myn advyse"; and he then proceeds to suggest that she should ally herself with a certain John Kyghley, one of his soldiers at Peel, in the Isle of Man. We wonder whether the lady had first made her choice and this letter was a mere act of confirmation, or whether the suitor was forced on her attention by her feudal lord without any previous indication of willingness on her part.

Mr. Toller has executed his task as editor in a way with which no reasonable fault can be found. The introductory notices and notes are to the purpose, and not too long.

TWO BOOKS ON CHINA.

New China and Old: Personal Recollections and Observations of Thirty Years. By the Ven. Arthur E. Moule, B.D. (Seeley & Co.)

With Gordon in China. Letters from Thomas Lyster, Lieutenant R.E. Edited by E. A. Lyster. (Fisher Unwin.)

THE title of Archdeacon Moule's book would lead one to infer that the immovable was moving, and that China was ceasing to be the type of everything which is stationary. Although this seems to be the impression of the author, the two points to which he mainly refers as instances of change are not convincing. He considers that there is more cohesion among the Chinese than there used to be; and he is under the impression that the Chinese entertain a more genuinely friendly feeling towards foreigners than was formerly the case. Certainly thirty years ago cohesion was conspicuous by its complete absence. No one who remembers the enlistment of the Coolie corps in the south of China to assist us in our campaign in the north, or the readiness with which, even in the neighbourhood of Peking, we were supplied with stores and means of transport, would for a moment attribute to the Chinese the power of cohesion. But is there any change in this respect observable now? We much doubt it; and Archdeacon Moule gives an instance of the reverse even so late as the French war. At that time, he tells us, the Roman Catholic sailors in the neighbourhood of Shanghai were in the habit of hoisting the French flag at their mastheads to express their sympathy with the enemies of their country. Chinamen are eminently non-political, and so long as they are allowed to live in peace and quiet they care nothing for any issues which may be even threatening the existence of the dynasty. The clannish spirit which pervades

the whole empire narrows the interests of the people to those of themselves and their immediate surroundings. Beyond these the ordinary Chinaman has no concern, and until the clan system shall have been broken down cohesion must remain unknown in China.

Unhappily the recent outrages against foreigners on the Yangtze-Kiang contradict in a practical manner Archdeacon Moule's second theory. No one who is able to compare the present demeanour of the people in the interior of the country with that of thirty years ago can say for a moment that their attitude is more friendly than it was. And in a recent telegram the Shanghai correspondent of the *Standard*, who is generally well informed, states that to the unwillingness of the local authorities to interfere with the people is in a great measure to be attributed the successful violence of the mob. This unfriendly conduct of the provincial mandarins is again but a reflection of the attitude of the Peking authorities. It is well known that since the death of the Marquis Tsêng the anti-foreign party at the capital have had a freer hand, and to their influence it is due that the late audience, which was the result of the marquis's intervention, was turned into a mockery.

Fortunately, the archdeacon is not given to much theorizing, and by far the greater part of his book is devoted to a narration of his own experiences. No one can have lived the very busy life of the author in China for so long a time without meeting with much which is worth repeating, and his work is well stored with facts of importance and interest. His chapters on the language and literature, the superstitions of the people, and their manners and customs are especially valuable, while his descriptions of the parts of the country which he visited are fully and carefully drawn. His account of Hangchow, the most beautiful city of the empire, is well told; and his experience of the "bore" which rushes up the river at recognized intervals is certainly not wanting in excitement. Altogether the pages of his work supply a truthful and lively reflection of the daily life and surroundings of the people.

'With Gordon in China' is quite a different kind of book. It consists of a collection of the letters written by Mr. Lyster, a lieutenant of engineers, to his relatives, from the time of his joining the Academy at Woolwich in 1855 to his death on his way home from China just ten years later. As the title of the work indicates, the main interest of the book consists in that portion of it which refers to Mr. Lyster's service with Gordon. When in 1862 the author landed at Shanghai, he found the city surrounded by the Taiping rebels, who were only kept at a respectful distance by the guns of England and France. In company with Gordon Mr. Lyster was employed in making a survey of the country around Shanghai, a duty incurring no little danger from the neighbourhood of the rebels as well as from the unhealthiness of the climate. On Gordon's taking command of the "Ever Victorious Army," Mr. Lyster kept up constant communication with him, and at one time he had thoughts of taking

service under the general for whom he had a supreme admiration. But already his health had shown signs of giving way, and he was obliged to battle with illness by taking short trips to Japan and Peking.

At the capital he was the guest of Sir Frederick Bruce, who was then beginning to awake from the dream that the establishment of our Legation at Peking would put our relations with China on a more friendly basis. "He [Sir Frederick Bruce] does not like the Chinese," writes Mr. Lyster; "he says their hatred of foreigners is as great as ever." More than ten years later Sir Thomas Wade wrote: "The anti-foreign feeling of the country is, on the part of a large majority of the educated class, as violent as ever it was." And if the present minister at Peking were now to express his opinion it would doubtless be in accord with these utterances. We have not yet learnt how to deal with the Chinese.

After the final defeat of the rebels by Gordon, Mr. Lyster was sent to Hong Kong, where a return of the malady which had afflicted him at Shanghai convinced a medical board that the only chance of saving his life consisted in sending him round the Cape to England. Unhappily the remedy was applied too late, and he died at sea before the ship reached the Mauritius.

NOVELS OF THE WEEK.

Whom God hath Joined: a Question of Marriage. By Fergus Hume. 3 vols. (White & Co.)

Bonnie Kate. By Mrs. Leith Adams. 3 vols. (Kegan Paul & Co.)

Belwist Two Lovers. By Col. Rowan Hamilton. 2 vols. (White & Co.)

The Hôtel d'Angleterre, and other Stories. By the Author of 'Mademoiselle Ixe.' (Fisher Unwin.)

FORSAKING for the nonce the realms of sensation and mystery for those of conventional romance, Mr. Fergus Hume has produced in 'Whom God hath Joined' a perfect specimen of the average melodramatic novel. Given a healthy but unintellectual baronet, married to a beautiful and refined wife, and given also an unscrupulous and voluptuous adventurer and an interesting, *bizarre*, and egotistic poet, and it is not particularly difficult to forecast the complications that must inevitably arise from the bringing together of this quartet. Mr. Fergus Hume is a long time in reaching his crisis, but the dénouement is quite in the very best Adelphi style. The names of his minor characters—Thambits, Dolser, Jiddy, Pelch, Pargowker, and Javelrack—are not very felicitous specimens of novelistic nomenclature; but in a book where ethical orthodoxy is so energetically preached it would be captious to lay stress on so trifling a blemish. The best thing in the book is the picture of a strong-minded maiden aunt and her anæmic companion. Mr. Hume is to be congratulated on the marked improvement in his style upon his earlier efforts.

Mrs. Leith Adams has made a post-nuptial story sufficiently interesting. The heroine—the life and joy of an affectionate uncle, aunt, and cousin, who make up the "scrappy" household in which she is bred—marries a good fellow and a rising barrister, but no gentleman. Education has not

raised him to the pitch of not being ashamed of his yeoman origin or of plain-speaking to his intended wife on the circumstances of his family. Fortunately he is man enough to inspire her with love, in the best sense of the word, and though this proves an aggravation of her sufferings for a time, it makes reconciliation and forgiveness possible. Aunt Libby is a well-drawn character, original in her complete presentment of the half-unconscious power of mischief possessed by a merely narrow hidebound product of class prejudice. The people at the Yorkshire farm are well imagined; though rustic they are by no means dull; and their real goodness of nature would sooner or later have overcome their conventional antagonism to Kate's traditions of life, had it not been for the baleful energy of the pugnacious Libby. An excursion to Ireland introduces the reader to an Irish nurse and two pleasant Quaker ladies, to whose good offices is due the satisfactory solution of what threatens to be a hopeless misunderstanding.

There is at least one merit which may be allowed to Col. Rowan Hamilton's novel: it is compressed into two volumes, and they are very slim. The plot is so meagre that to attempt to give the barest outline of it would leave nothing for the reader to find out. It may suffice to say that the scenes are laid in Ireland, London, and South Africa. Col. Rowan Hamilton is sadly to seek in his diction, which is mainly made up of hunting and military slang interspersed with passages of incoherent and stilted sentiment. Some readers, however, may be interested in the author's account of the cure by hypnotism of a "kind of paralysis called hemiplegia," with which his heroine was afflicted after an accident.

The reputation of the clever author of 'Mademoiselle Ixe' is not likely to be enhanced by her second contribution to 'The Pseudonym Library.' The set of short stories of which the present volume is made up have the undeniable and welcome quality of lightness of touch; but with one exception the thinness of the themes borders on triviality. 'The Hôtel d'Angleterre' contains a sharply outlined sketch of a young woman who nearly ruins her sister's happiness by her consistent assumption of the rôle of the dog in the manger; yet our sympathies are but faintly stirred by such a limp Cinderella and so unenterprising a prince. A far deeper and truer note is struck in 'The Violin Obligato,' though the author does little more than strike it. Still there is something touching and original about the story of Sylvia Llanover's disillusionment. 'A Rainy Day' is simply the first chapter of a novel. The style of the writer is as neat and picturesque as ever; but this hardly compensates the reader for the poverty of her matter.

BOOKS ON ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

Development of Theology in Germany since Kant; and its Progress in Great Britain since 1825. By Otto Pfeiderer, D.D. Translated under the Author's Supervision by J. F. Smith. (Sonnenschein & Co.)—Scholars who watch the course of Biblical literature abroad, especially in Germany, long ago foresaw that Prof. Pfeiderer is likely to be a voluminous writer. His 'Urchristenthum' followed his 'Paulinismus'; and five years after the present goodly

volume has issued from the press. It is difficult for one who traverses ground so extensive to avoid undue haste, and his bulky volume 'Urchristenthum' betrays some evidence of it, though it ranges over subjects which he had treated, lectured on, and studied years before. Whether the book before us shows like indications can only be judged by the careful reader. The contents are divided into four books, the first three relating to Germany; the last, which occupies no more than a hundred pages, refers to Great Britain. Beginning with Kant, the leading philosophers and theologians of Germany are reviewed and criticized, their systems being fairly stated, and their excellences and defects enumerated. The professor's wide and accurate knowledge, his ability and acuteness, his judicial turn of mind and clear style, are conspicuous. Ample justice is done to the great thinkers of his nation who attempted to solve problems too vast for the finite mind to grasp, as also to the dogmatic theologians who constructed their systems under the influence of transcendental philosophy. The belief that theology loses much of its Biblical character and simplicity when received through such a medium is impressed on the mind of every reader of the volume. Even the school of eclectic theologians to which Dorner and Martensen belonged suffered from the contact. Where all is so well executed in this division of the book it is difficult to distinguish the best; but the chapter on Schleiermacher's 'Glaubenslehre,' and that part of the preceding one which describes the theology of De Wette, are of supreme excellence. Though he adopted the philosophy of the semi-Kantian Fries, the latter scholar should be placed among the school of the former rather than of the Kantian rationalists. The portion relating to Great Britain is briefer and less ably executed than that which concerns the authors of the Fatherland. This result might have been expected, although a stranger may in some cases be a better judge than one of ourselves. The selection of names is unequal, and sometimes inappropriate. The space allotted to each is ill proportioned. Yet the critic's acuteness is seldom obscured, as is evident in his observations on Dean Mansel's Bampton Lecture and the leading Tractarians. Some pages are devoted to Dr. Arnold, who is called "the pioneer of free theology in England"—language more applicable to Coleridge; and Whately is described in exaggerated terms. Prof. Pfeiderer has seen the books of some of the authors whose views he describes; but we fear he is unacquainted with others. He ventures into a department, "Old Testament and Exegesis," which lies beyond the sphere of his favourite studies, and in which he shows a too ready acceptance of the latest views. But the tendency to fall in with the most recent hypotheses is a weakness shared by many German writers. It is almost superfluous to state that we dissent from some of our author's judgments about men and books. He is occasionally partial and hasty. Has not his opinion of St. Mark's Gospel as the prot-evangelium influenced his judgments of Hilgenfeld and Keim, which fail to do full justice to these scholars? In assertions where the synoptists are concerned there should be less confidence, because as good critics as Prof. Pfeiderer put Mark after Matthew and Luke. It is possible to hold too strongly opinions resting on presumptive evidence and to press them unduly. The volume as a whole is marked with great ability and acuteness, entitling its author to a high rank among German scholars devoted to theological literature.

Mr. A. H. HORE'S *History of the Church of England* (Parker & Co.) has distinctly its uses, though these would have been increased had the earlier chapters been less overloaded with dry facts and the later arranged with some regard to method. For instance, the text might have been unburdened of statements that "Nothelm, Archbishop of Canterbury, was

succeeded by Cuthbert (759-765), and to him succeeded Jaenbert (766-790)," by the simple device of a list of primates at the end of the volume; and in a manual which professes to be continuous the reader hardly expects to be taken from the Tithe Commutation Act of 1836 to the Gorham case of 1850, and thence through the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill to the foundation of the Architectural Society at Oxford in 1838. It is characteristic of the author that in dealing with the Reformation period he abruptly adopts a purely chronological arrangement, which is abandoned after the Revolution. Again, the history of the Churches of Scotland and Ireland should either have been omitted altogether or subjected to a less haphazard treatment than it receives at the hands of Mr. Hore. Still, as a book of reference his compilation may be recommended to students incapable of grappling with the more learned works of Canon Perry and Canon Jennings. So far as England is concerned it is most comprehensive, even such recent events being included as the publication of 'Lux Mundi,' and the judgment in the case of Read and others v. the Bishop of Lincoln. Mr. Hore writes from the very intelligible standpoint that the Reformation did not create a new church, but eradicated abuses. His book as a whole is reasonably free from party bias, though he is an amusingly outspoken opponent of Latitudinarianism, and apparently considers F. D. Maurice and his school as quite unworthy of mention. If not particularly erudite he is fairly accurate, though his account of the early Celtic Church does not insist sufficiently upon the weaknesses of that institution, which if fertile in saints failed hopelessly in routine. Again, he fails to emphasize the central feature of Elizabeth's ecclesiastical legislation, viz., that religious dissidence was regarded as a purely political offence. Also an elementary handbook should contain some attempt to differentiate between the Presbyterians and the Puritans, who in their beginnings were totally distinct. It is evidently by an inadvertence that Mr. Hore describes the repeal of the Test Act as the removal of the last legitimate Nonconformist grievance, since he deals in due course with the subsequent Marriage and Burials Acts. Even of less importance are such small blunders as the assertion that Queen Anne's husband sat in the House of Lords as Duke of Denmark (p. 407), and the writing of D'Oyle for Doyle.

THE fourth volume of *The Church of Scotland*, edited by Prof. Story (Mackenzie), consists of two portions—"The Church and the Law," by Mr. Andrew Macgeorge, and "The Doctrine of the Church," by the Rev. Dr. Milroy. Both are able and temperate statements; still, their arguments seem sometimes to conflict. Thus Mr. Macgeorge, whose principal contention is the continuity of a State-established Church of Scotland, maintains that "there was a much greater difference between the old Celtic Church and the Church after it became assimilated to the Roman model by Queen Margaret and her sons than there was between the latter and the Church of the Reformation; yet the Church of David's time was protected, by the State and by the law, in the possession of the ample endowments which had been bestowed on the old Columban and Culdee communities." Dr. Milroy, on the other hand, holds—and rightly, as it seems to us—that "the Culdees differed widely and essentially in doctrine from modern Protestantism. The sacrifice of the Mass for the living and the dead, the intercession of saints, the adoration of their relics, pilgrimages to their shrines, severe penances to mortify the flesh and win Divine favour, priestly absolution, conformity to Roman usages in the service of the altar, and reverence for the authority of Rome itself—all these are found in the Church of the Culdees."

Index Ecclesiasticus; or, Alphabetical Lists of all Ecclesiastical Dignitaries in England and

Wales since the Reformation. Edited by Joseph Foster. (Parker & Co.)—Mr. Foster in this volume gives us the names of the clergy who were instituted to ecclesiastical preferment, as evidenced by the bishops' certificates, from 1800 to 1841. These documents extend from the Reformation to the present day, and are preserved in the Public Record Office in Fetter Lane. So far as the members of cathedral chapters are concerned, there is little novelty in the volume, as Le Neve's lists were corrected and continued by the late Sir Thomas Hardy to the year 1854. Mr. Foster, however, gives us much useful information about the parochial clergy, although it is far less minute and exact than that which is to be found in the act books of the bishops in their respective dioceses. We presume, of course, that Mr. Foster has omitted nothing of any value in his extracts from the certificates. These documents ought to give us a complete list of the beneficed clergy for the period that they cover. But Mr. Foster must know, as we know, that the series is by no means complete. The certificates must either have been lost or not sent up at all. This is a great pity, and a grand opportunity has been lost through the carelessness of officials at one end or the other. It is evident to us that the *fasti* of the English Church can never be made up until the documents at London and in the country registries are properly compared and examined. There is one trifling matter on the title-page of this book to which we take exception. Mr. Foster says that he gives "lists of all ecclesiastical dignitaries," &c. Does he not know that all the parochial and nearly all the cathedral clergy are not dignitaries at all?

NEW BIOGRAPHIES.

MRS. ALEXANDER IRELAND'S *Life of Jane Welsh Carlyle* (Chatto & Windus) is, we fear, one of the unnecessary books of which there are too many. It has been written, says the author, because she was anxious "to echo from her heart the opinions of those who were privileged to know" Mrs. Carlyle. But Mrs. Ireland was not so privileged, and many who were may repudiate the echo provided for them. With the exception of three fresh letters of minor importance, a few newspaper cuttings, and a few scraps of gossip, Mrs. Ireland has drawn nearly all her information from Mr. Froude's ill-advised publication of private documents, and from the 'Early Letters' that Mr. D. G. Ritchie has since issued with better excuse. Mrs. Ireland's volume is chiefly made up of extracts from those collections. It is surely unwise to subject to minute criticism, and draw elaborate inferences from, confidential and impulsive letters written before and after marriage by a man and woman who were prone to utter frankly and violently their passing sentiments, often with jocular exaggerations or ill-tempered imaginings. That Carlyle and his wife had frequent tiffs is clear. It may also be taken for granted that he was too impressed with the dignity and difficulty of his own literary occupations, too dyspeptic and exacting, to be a very considerate and self-sacrificing husband; and that Mrs. Carlyle, after she had carefully weighed all the pros and cons and decided to become the wife of a man of genius, was disappointed at finding herself not free to share and guide his work, and forced to put up with much inconvenience in adapting herself to his whims and lessening his discomforts. But of how many other husbands and wives might not the same be said if their private letters were brought to light and picked to pieces? "Those who were privileged to know" the Carlyles are pretty well agreed that they jogged on fairly well, were devotedly attached to one another, and tolerated each other's eccentricities none the less loyally because they occasionally grumbled about them overmuch. Mr. Froude's

abuse of his opportunities as a biographer and editor in printing and misinterpreting documents that should have been kept from the public eye was an outrage seriously injurious to the reputations of both the parties concerned. That wrong cannot be repaired; but it ought not to be repeated. We hope that Mrs. Ireland's volume may be the last that will be written on this painful and unprofitable subject.

Thomas Sopwith, with Excerpts from his Diary of Fifty-seven Years, by Dr. B. W. Richardson (Longmans), is a compilation of moderate interest and merit. The able and genial Newcastle engineer, who died in 1879 at the age of eighty-three, kept a diary which filled one hundred and seventy-one volumes, and from this mass of manuscripts Dr. Richardson has extracted a goodly store of anecdotes and reminiscences. Mr. Sopwith was a man of wide and diverse tastes—a geologist, mathematician, and much else besides a mechanician. He saw more or less, at various stages of his long life, of Sir Walter Scott, Christopher North, Buckland, Babbage, Faraday, the Stephensons, Mrs. Somerville, Mr. Ruskin, and many others of note; and he took account of the social and political changes in England throughout two generations. There is a good deal, therefore, to be learnt from his records. At the same time we might have expected more. Most of the notices of famous people are vague and trivial. Mr. Sopwith seems to have had more zeal than judgment in writing down his observations and impressions. At any rate, at least half of what has been printed could be dispensed with. The editor, moreover, can scarcely be praised for his efforts to relieve the frequent dullness by his interpolated jokes and comments. There is no wit, for instance, in saying that, when Mr. Sopwith arrived in London on his first visit, in 1830, "the famous Bull and Mouth Inn, with characteristic voraciousness, swallowed him readily"; and able as Dr. Richardson is, our confidence in him is shaken when, epitomizing or misreading certain memoranda about the working of the Newspaper Stamp Act in 1825, he says that—the duty being, with the abatement of 20 per cent. on 4d., about 3½d. a sheet and the price of paper "rather more than 4½d. per sheet"—"the stamp and paper, therefore, cost rather more than 4d." Sterne being one of Mr. Sopwith's favourite authors, it is amusing to be told that, "putting aside the quaint absurdities of this writer, which are nevertheless often attractive, Mr. Sopwith found much in him that was also useful."

NINE years have elapsed since Mr. W. T. Greg died, and his widow has judged rightly that the time has come when a memoir of him was needed, and she may be congratulated on the way in which she has compiled the interesting sketch prefixed to the eighteenth edition of *Enigmas of Life* (Kegan Paul & Co.). She has written a very pleasant account of a remarkable man. It may be noted that it is rather a mistake to say that Sir William Hamilton's "influence was then at its height"—i. e., when Greg was at Edinburgh University. Hamilton's articles in the *Edinburgh Review*, which first made him famous outside Edinburgh, did not begin till 1829, and he was not elected to the Logic chair till 1836.

LOCAL HISTORY.

The Court Leet Records of the Manor of Manchester.—Vol. XII. *From the Year 1532 to 1846.* (Manchester, Blacklock).—The series of Court Leet Records of the Manor of Manchester as at present known to be in existence begins in the year 1552 and goes on without a break to 1686. From that time to 1731 the rolls are missing. Thenceforward the series is complete. We have directed attention to the great interest of many of the details given in the earlier volumes. The one now before us may have some local importance, but it is far too modern to be of historical service, and the clerk of the court wrote good

English in lieu of the racy provincialisms of an earlier date. Notwithstanding this, the volume is of considerable interest on account of the facts given in the preface. Mr. Earwaker, the editor, has given a sketch of the history of the incorporation of the town, a change which was not brought about until 1838. When Manchester was little more than a mere village it was possible to administer its affairs by the machinery of the manor court; but for many years before the change took place public business was in a great measure paralyzed. On looking back it seems strange that so needful a change should have been objected to. So, however, it was. No doubt a great part of the opposition arose from political enmity; but this was not the sole reason. Many of the ratepayers feared a heavy increase in the local taxation. Richard Cobden was one of the prominent men in favour of incorporation. He wrote a pamphlet on the subject, entitled 'Incorporate your Borough,' of which 5,000 copies were printed. Strange to say, not a single copy of this tract is known to exist in any public or private library. It seems to have perished as utterly as the lost decades of Livy. The contest regarding incorporation was long and wordy. Some of the phrases chosen by the enemies of the scheme for expressing their ideas are not of a pleasing pattern. The advocates of the measure were "the base, bloody, and brutal Whigs," its objects were "infamous and infernal," and the result would be "a Bourbon police." Notwithstanding this rhetoric, and much more of the same kind, the charter was granted, and all attempts to overturn it by appeals to the law courts came to nothing. The next step was to secure the manorial rights of Sir Oswald Mosley. These eventually passed to the Corporation for 200,000*l.* The history of these changes is of more than provincial importance, as it shows that half a century ago, in what was regarded as the most progressive town in England, there was a large section of the inhabitants opposed to self-government in local affairs.

THERE is no denying that the *London and Middlesex Note-Book* (Stock), of which Nos. 1 and 2 (March and July, 1891) are before us, is a bold venture. The "local history and antiquities of the cities of London and Westminster and the county of Middlesex," to which the pages of the *Note-Book*, under the editorship of Mr. Phillimore, are to be exclusively devoted, offer, without doubt, a large field for antiquarian research, but it is far from being unbroken ground. The London and Middlesex Archaeological Society has been labouring in the same field for nearly forty years, and a *résumé* of that society's work by one of its members—Mr. Charles Welch, the Guildhall Librarian—forms an appropriate introduction to a magazine whose *raison d'être* is so closely allied to, if it be not identical with, its own. The first number of the magazine contains, among other matters of interest, notes on monuments of the Berkeleys of Gloucestershire preserved in the church of St. Dunstan at Cranford, where the family have long had a seat, as well as on monuments and brasses in Hackney Parish Church, which by some good luck have been rescued from the hand of the would-be destroyer; on the prebendal manor of Sutton in Chiswick parish, an illustration of Chiswick Old Church being given by way of frontispiece; and extracts from a diary of a churchwarden of Islington of a century ago. In addition to that of Chiswick Church we have sketches of a house in Fetter Lane once occupied by Dryden, but now pulled down, and of Dorman's Well, near Southall, a name which carries our mind back to Domesday Book and the days of the Conqueror. Two suggestions are made by contributors of which we cordially approve: the one that a more systematic treatment should be undertaken of the scattered information relating to localities remarkable for reminiscences of a bygone age, the other recommending the printing

of the valuable series of admissions to the freedom of the City of London, which from 1681 are preserved in the Chamberlain's Office at the Guildhall. A great portion of these interesting records was unfortunately destroyed in the Fire of London, whilst another portion (from 1509 to 1536) has found its way into the MS. Department of the British Museum. Besides encroaching upon the domain of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society, the *Note-Book* partakes of the character of *Notes and Queries*. The patience of an inquirer after a name, place, or date, who applies to a periodical which is to appear once a quarter must be well-nigh inexhaustible, and yet in the magazine before us we find a question put as to borough English in the county of Middlesex, which would have been more expeditiously answered by consulting Mr. Elton's 'Origins of British History' or some other equally well-known and no less accessible authority. In the second number we have what promises to be a valuable contribution to the biographical history of leading citizens of London, in notes on the mayors and sheriffs, *temp.* James I., and on their families. The notes are most exhaustive, and the labour bestowed on them must have been singularly great; but if we mistake not, very similar work has been already undertaken by the Rev. Alfred Beaven, of Preston, co. Lanc., whose collaboration might possibly be secured to mutual advantage. We have also given us a list of forty-one monumental brasses still extant in various churches in the City of London. May they long continue there! is the fervent hope of every antiquary. Lastly, not to mention other notes of interest, we have a list of members of a London Commission of Oyer and Terminer in 1659. The contributor regrets his inability to identify many aldermen mentioned in the list with their respective wards, owing to the unwillingness of the Corporation to throw open their records to the inspection of the student.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

M. IMBERT DE SAINT-AMAND'S *Marie Louise*, translated by Elizabeth Gilbert Martin, and published by Messrs. Hutchinson & Co., is one of those works of which criticism is difficult, because the author does not aim at the production of a book of any historical value, but only at that of something readable by the less highly educated of the patrons of circulating libraries. M. Imbert de Saint-Amand's volume on the life of Napoleon's second empress is neither better nor worse than his volume on the first.

THE London Missionary Society publish *Ten Years' Review of Mission Work in Madagascar*, an interesting little volume from which it appears that it was the mission of Admiral Gore-Jones which raised the jealousy of the French and caused the war.

The History of Tariff Administration in the United States, by Dr. Goss, edited and published by the Faculty of Political Science of Columbia College, New York, is exactly that which it professes to be—not a history of the tariffs themselves and of their change from Free Trade to Protection.

M. LÉON DESCHAMPS'S *Histoire de la Question Coloniale en France*, published by MM. Plon, Nourrit & Co., teaches nothing new to those who know M. Paul Leroy-Beaulieu's work on the history of colonization.

It is gratifying to see that the British and Foreign Blind Association for promoting the education and employment of the blind have not allowed the lamented death of their founder, Dr. T. R. Armitage, to interrupt their good work. They have issued a new periodical called *Playtime*, edited by Mr. F. Nevill, and the first number (containing the first chapter of a tale reprinted with the permission of Messrs. Harper

Brothers, and entitled 'Bob and Alec' is now before us. This little work is embossed in the Braille type, which is *par excellence* the type for the young blind, and we have no doubt it will be thoroughly appreciated among the increasing number of those who are taught Braille, especially in the institutions and School Board classes for the blind throughout the country.

We have received the Reports of the Free Libraries at Aston Manor, Barrow-in-Furness, Battersea, Brentford, Chelsea, Chester, Handsworth, Leicester, Norwich, Plymouth, and Richmond (Surrey). The reports as a rule speak of continued prosperity. At Aston a surplus fund belonging to the Jubilee committee has been handed over to the library. At Barrow complaint is made of ill usage of books. In Battersea the deficiency in the library's income is likely to be made good by the trustees. The Central Library building at Chelsea was opened in January, and has been largely used. Handsworth has made considerable additions to its stock of books. At Leicester the Central Library has been opened on Sunday evenings. From Norwich come complaints of lack of means. At Plymouth the new catalogue of the Reference Library is nearly finished. The Richmond Library has passed into the charge of the new corporation. The lack of sufficient funds is mentioned with emphasis in the report.

We have also received the catalogues of Mr. Daniell (topography), Messrs. Dulau & Co. (geology), Messrs. Garratt & Co., Mr. Higham (fairly good), Mr. Hutt, Mr. May, Messrs. Rimell (fine art), Messrs. Suckling & Galloway, and Mrs. Trimming. The following booksellers—Messrs. Meehan of Bath (fairly interesting), Mr. Downing (topography, &c.) and Mr. Thistlewood of Birmingham, Messrs. Fawn & Son (good) and Messrs. George's Sons (topography and heraldry) of Bristol, Mr. Cameron of Edinburgh, Mr. Commings of Exeter (books on Devonshire), Mr. Simmons of Leamington, Mr. Potter and Messrs. Young & Son (fairly interesting) of Liverpool, and Mr. Thorp of Reading—have also forwarded their catalogues: so has Mr. Brill of Leyden (theology, biography, and history).

We have on our table *Lectures on the Growth of Criminal Law in Ancient Communities*, by R. R. Cherry, LL.D. (Macmillan),—*Disraeli in Outline*, by F. C. Brewster, LL.D. (Cassell),—*Francis Bacon, Poet, Prophet, Philosopher, versus Phantom Captain Shakespeare*, by W. F. C. Wigston (Kegan Paul),—*St. Richard, the King of Englishmen, and his Territory*, A.D. 700-720, by T. Kerslake (the Author, Clevedon, Somerset),—*The Annual Index of Review of Reviews, 1890* ('Review of Reviews' Office),—*The Laws of Force and Motion*, by John Harris (Wertheimer, Lea & Co.),—*A Tale of Thievery, Herodotus, II. 121*, by L. H. Elwell (Privately printed, Amherst, Mass.),—*German Colloquial Grammar and Composition Book*, Part I., by J. Niederberger and W. H. Taylor (Hachette),—*A Text-Book of Euclid's Elements*, Books III. and IV., by H. S. Hall and F. H. Stevens (Macmillan),—*Decimal Coinage, Weights and Measures*, by Sir G. Molesworth and J. E. Dowson (Decimal Association),—*Roots and Powers*, by H. F. Tufton (Laurie),—*Guide to Evening Classes in London* (Cassell),—*The Philosophy of Fiction in Literature*, by D. G. Thompson (Longmans),—*The Spirit and Influence of Chivalry*, by J. Batty (Stock),—*Lord Chesterfield's Worldly Wisdom*, edited by G. B. Hill, D.C.L. (Oxford, Clarendon Press),—*Anti-Slavery and Reform Papers*, by H. D. Thoreau, edited by H. S. Salt (Sonnenschein),—*Rustic Walking Routes in the London Vicinity*, by W. R. Evans and S. Sharpe (Philip),—*Basket-Work of the North American Aborigines*, by O. T. Mason (Washington, Smithsonian Institution),—*The Handy Book of the Household* (Biggs),—*Sister Philomene*, by E. and J. de Goncourt (Routledge),—*A Village Priest*, by H. Cauvain,

translated by A. D. Vandam (Trischler),—*Bonnie Boy's Soap Bubble*, by M. Symington (Biggs),—*Josiah Allen's Wife*, by M. E. Holley (Ward & Lock),—*The Land of Rain*, by H. Rose (Haddon),—*Old Mat's Lad*, by L. J. Tomlinson (Biggs),—*Fortune's Mirror set in Gems*, by M. Halford (Warne),—*The Leighton Family*, by E. E. Rhodes (W.M.S.S.U.),—*The Mystery of Ritherdons Grange*, by S. de Havilland (Trischler),—*May Hamilton*, by M. B. (Biggs),—*The Genius of Galilee*, by A. U. Hancock (Chicago, U.S., Kerr),—*Laurence: Scenes in a Life*, by C. Harris (Kegan Paul),—*Poems*, by J. J. Barrett (The Author),—*Man and the Deity: Poems*, by Lieut.-Col. Fife Cookson (Kegan Paul),—*How far is it right to yield to the Aesthetic Taste of the Day in the Public Worship of the Church?* by the Rev. R. Williams (Dickinson),—*Sonnets for Saints' Days and Holy Days*, by the Rev. H. A. Birks (S.P.C.K.),—*Messianic Prophecies in Historical Succession*, by F. Delitzsch (Edinburgh, T. & T. Clark),—*The Missionary's Foundation of Doctrine*, by E. T. Churton, D.D. (Masters),—*The Great Indivelling*, by J. Ellerton (S.P.C.K.),—*Xenophon's Anabasis*, edited by A. Weidner (Cassell),—*Bernardin de Saint-Pierre*, by A. Barine (Hachette),—*Talleyrand, Mémoires, Lettres inédites, et Papiers Secrets*, by J. Gorsas (Paris, Savine),—and *Mazimiani Elegie*, by M. Petschenig (Williams & Norgate).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Geming's (J. F.) *The Epic of Inner Life*, being Book of Job translated anew, cr. 8vo. 4/ half-bound.

Poetry.

Lewis's (H. E.) *My Christ*, and other Poems, 12mo. 2/ cl.

History and Biography.

Balgent's (F. J.) *Records and Documents of the Hundred and Manor of Crondal*, Southampton, Part I, 8vo. 20/ cl. Garnett's (L. M. J.) *Women of Turkey and their Folk-lore*, 8vo. 16/ cl.

Philology.

Cesar's *Gallic War*, by late Rev. Dr. Giles, complete in 1 vol. 18mo. 5/6 cl. (Keys to Classics.)

Science.

Cracknell's (A. G.) *Solutions of Examples in Charles Smith's Elementary Algebra*, cr. 8vo. 10/6 cl. Wilson's (Sir Daniel) *The Right Hand, Left-Handedness*, cr. 8vo. 4/6 cl.

General Literature.

Aunt's *Elfin Land*, by Maria H. Parker, with Illustrations by H. D. Murphy, 2/6 cl. Bamford's (J. M.) *My Cross and Thine*, with Original Sketches by Author, cr. 8vo. 4/ cl. Blyth's (P. A.) *A Charge to Keep*, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl. Bunner's (H. C.) *Zadoc Pine, and other Stories*, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl. Celtic Fairy Tales, collected and edited by Joseph Jacobs, illustrated by J. D. Batten, 8vo. 4/ cl. Gibson's (S.) *The Trial of Parson Finch, a Novel*, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl. Harris's (A. L.) *The Fatal Request*, cr. 8vo. 2/ bds. Heine (Heinrich), *Complete Works*, of trans. from German by C. G. Leland: Vol. I. *Florentine Nights*, &c., 5/ cl. Her Associate Members, by Pansy, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl. Horner's (C.) *Darrell's Dream*, an Unexplained Romance, 3/6 cl. Paul's (M. A.) *Love Unfeigned, or Let Love be without Disimulation*, cr. 8vo. 2/ cl. Payn's (J.) *The Word and the Will*, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl. Something about Joe Cummings, or a Son of a Squaw in Search of a Mother, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl. Thomson's (W. S.) *Practical Guide to Indexing and Précis Writing*, cr. 8vo. 2/ cl. Westall's (W.) *Birch Dene*, cr. 8vo. 2/ bds.

FOREIGN.

Fine Art and Archeology.

Delaborde (H.): *L'Académie des Beaux-Arts*, 6fr. Denfer (J.): *Maçonnerie*, 40fr.

Geography.

Schrader (F.): *Atlas Universel de Géographie*, Cartes 65 and 61, 4fr.

Bibliography.

Delalain (P.): *Le Libraire Parisien du XIII. au XV. Siècle*, 5fr.

General Literature.

Leroy (C.): *Les Féraldines du Commandant Vermoulu*, 3fr. 50.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN 1891.

THE most conspicuous among the personal changes during the past twelve months has been the transference of the head master of Clifton College to definitely clerical work in the north-west of England. The energy which, unsatisfied with the multifarious functions of teaching and ruling a great public school, took upon itself a large measure of the spiritual and intellectual

interests of the city of Bristol, has now an even larger scope of the latter kind; and the diocese of Manchester has done its best to repay the loan of Mr. Wilson by giving a new head master to Clifton in the person of Mr. Glazebrook, head master for a short time of Manchester Grammar School. There are circumstances that make the history of Clifton College peculiarly interesting to the educational world. Public-school men have been apt to think and speak, often unconsciously, as if some measure of antiquity was essential to bring a public school into the front rank. Few people, probably, could say offhand how many head masters have ruled at Eton and Harrow, at Westminster and Winchester; but antiquity has been felt, rightly, to be a pride and a strength; perhaps it has not been sufficiently felt as a stimulus. Clifton College stands as a friendly warning to its elder rivals. Thirty years have seen its full development: its first head master is at work, with unabated energy, at Rugby; of its second we have already spoken; its third, Mr. Glazebrook, has just put on his armour. Yet who can any longer think of it as an experiment, or, without an effort, remember that it is new? Such a success cannot be gained without a strain; the danger, in any school that effectively combines the boarding and the day systems, will always lie in too much organization, too minute and systematic allocation of hours. It is certainly possible to have too much teaching of the direct sort—possible, by getting the most out of your masters, not to get the best out of them. But these, if errors, are noble errors, when we consider how strong is the natural leaning of any school for upper-class boys towards the purely pleasurable ideal of school life; what copious incense is burnt upon that altar; how apt both boys and masters are to mistake a healthy mental grind for overwork.

The public-school calendar of the year is charged with anniversaries, jubilees, centenaries, present or imminent. The ninth jubilee of Eton College attracted, as was natural, the lion's share of public attention. The exhibition of portraits, letters, and other memories of famous Etonians was vividly interesting, historically, to many outside the large Etonian circle; it was curious to note how the memory of Keate as a *plagiosus Orbilius* of red right hand is fading and mellowing into a kindly mythology regarding a patriotic and well-intentioned oddity. Whatever may be in store for the public schools, they will hardly see that type again. Cheltenham also, a creation of the Victorian era, has celebrated its jubilee with a vigorous enthusiasm; that of Marlborough is imminent. Winchester is collecting its energies for its complete quinquenary; the authorities, we trust, will recognize that the five hundredth anniversary of public-school education is a matter of more than local interest, and should not be treated as merely Wykehamical. Harrow and Winchester, as well as Glenalmond, may well be glad that the venerable Bishop of St. Andrews has lived to see the jubilee of the latter school.

The biennial conference of head masters, which was to have been held at Clifton, was transferred to Oxford at the courteous invitation of leading members of the University. By a curious and piquant coincidence, its proceedings largely consisted of a strenuous endeavour to persuade the universities to fall in with the recent tendency to dispossess Greek from its position as a necessary part of the higher education. The head master of Harrow was the champion of this appeal; his own speech and the debate that followed were of the highest interest, and eventually, out of a voting force of sixty head masters, the motion was lost by the narrow majority of two—a most significant witness of the increase of the anti-Greek feeling among head masters, or, at all events, of the strong parental pressure exercised in that direction. Nothing is more singular than the rapid

development of this feeling. The deference of middle-class parents to Latin, combined with their animosity to Greek, is a real mental curiosity. Bibliolaters almost to a man, they yet view with distrust and dislike the language of the New Testament; Puritans in tone and sentiment, they yet feel that the key to life and knowledge lies in what Mr. Eve has called the "literature of repentance," the language and atmosphere of imperial Rome.

Concerned as we are rather with the schools than the universities, we do not propose to discuss the question what attitude the latter should adopt in relation to this pressure. Already, in terms more energetic than mannerly, Prof. Freeman has denounced the head masters as desiring to dictate to the universities—a charge which we believe to be as absurd, in the main, as the effort, if really made, would be futile. If the change comes about, it will come because the universities distrust compulsory Greek, not because the head masters dislike it; the idea that the schools can, so to speak, boycott the universities into making a change of which they do not approve is a nightmare of intellectual irritation, not a serious alarm. We may be permitted, however, to remark that some of the statistics brought forward by Mr. Welldon and others, interesting and important as they are, have a tendency to mislead the outside public. Mr. Welldon, for instance, has found by careful inquiry that, in all the schools represented on the Conference, taken collectively, fully 50 per cent. of the boys do not learn Greek. Many people will immediately assume that the universities, in requiring a knowledge of elementary Greek for entrance, do some injustice to, or inflict some strain on, 50 per cent. of our schoolboys; they do not pause to ask how many of these boys are intended for the universities at all. The fact, of course, is that while all boys practically must go to school, it is not either necessary or possible for all of them to proceed to a university. Time and parental lack of means and the conditions of many professions stand in their way, not the requirement of elementary Greek. The real objection, we think, to the university examination is one that Mr. Welldon puts with force and truth—it is not a serious examination; it is enough to irritate and hinder a certain percentage of boys who do wish to enter the university; it is not enough to guarantee any real knowledge of Greek or any intelligent mental discipline in acquiring it. As to the objection, so earnestly urged by Dr. Baker, that unless the universities insist on Greek some of the future clergy will fail to be students of the Greek Testament and to handle its theology intelligently—the only answer possible is, first, a sigh that in that case the future will bear a monotonous resemblance to the present and the past, and, secondly, *caveant episcopi*. We confess, however, to a belief that Prof. Freeman is rudely right when he urges that the difficulty of learning Greek is being absurdly exaggerated. A certain intellectual effeminacy is invading and making much progress in the public schools—a tendency to believe that anything which is at all tough or distasteful in the learning is not only unprofitable, but impossible of acquirement, that we must turn boys on to what they find easy, and cultivate the accomplishment of walking gracefully on level ground, instead of the duty of toiling up hill. A classical language is in several respects harder to learn than French or German: it refers to a less familiar range of ideas; its grammatical apparatus must, we suppose, be always more mechanical and crabbed. But if the teaching be intelligent and the atmosphere not too unfavourably athletic or luxurious, we firmly believe that the early Greek will help, not hinder, the German, as assuredly the early Latin facilitates the French. Wise words—which we hope may appear in some permanent form—have been lately spoken by Canon Fowler, of Lincoln School, on the general subject of the coolness of

leading schools towards the things of the mind—their "failure in intellectuality" as Mr. Welldon has called it. We distrust the mere ciphering up of scholarships gained as the gauge of this matter; it is the impressions of experts like those we have quoted—it is the tone of public-school society, public-school papers, public-school masters, towards mental as distinct from social ideals—that must "give us pause" and make us reflect whether urging intellectual reforms on the universities or on the preparatory schools can be, at present, the really paramount duty of the public schools.

We have said on a previous occasion that the general subject of educational endowments must before long come to the front, in the interest of some party, or all parties, in the State. Signs of the strain are visible in the dispute that has recently arisen in *corpore nobili*, St. Paul's School. There is a certain irony of fate in the fact that some measure of public wrath should have been directed against one of the most remarkable educational developments of recent years. When St. Paul's School moved from the east to the west of London, eight years ago, it numbered rather more than two hundred. It now numbers more than six hundred, and by lowering the standard of admission might easily increase beyond that figure—a step which Mr. Walker, we gather, has wisely declined to take. Further, as every one in the educational world knows, it has had a great, an almost phenomenal success, during the last few years, in those competitions which beyond others attract the notice of the public and the journalists, the open scholarships at the universities. Such success has not, of course, the slightest right to disarm criticism, if it can be shown that any legitimate interests have been ignored, any necessary reforms neglected, or that any mismanagement of funds has occurred. But it does justify a certain claim that a leadership which has been so strenuous shall not offhand be assumed to have been unwise. It is not easy to appraise at its true value the pamphlet 'St. Paul's School and its Scandals,' issued by the late Mr. James Beal. He is no longer among us to defend or explain his allegations; the animus which his pamphlet exhibits against the Mercers' Company (some of whose past dealings with the school—see, *e. g.*, pp. 13 and 14—certainly need a good deal of whitewashing) must be evaporated before one can judge what residuum of imputation can fairly be made against the present management. On the whole, we should say that Mr. Beal's pamphlet, though it makes some telling points, is a striking instance of the inconsistency which appears to dog those who resent the change which time has brought over noble endowments like those of Colet. Where Mr. Beal thought that Colet's endowment was passing too much to the fairly well-to-do, and too little to the really poor, he was conservative or reactionary in the highest degree; where he thought he detected aristocratic prejudice, as in the favour shown to classical as opposed to modern education, he was ready to throw Colet's ideas into the dust-bin, and to hold very lightly by the express direction that his scholars should be "taught all way in good literature both laten and greke." Few of us, probably, are consistent in our attitude on the question of the pious founder; all the more necessary is it, therefore, that we should make allowance for other men's inconsistency. It must be said again and again, we suppose, that no efforts will enable us to recover the social medium in which Colet's ideas first took shape; into some hands or other, eventually, his institution was bound to pass to be reorganized. If, for example, the Mercers' Company could not rise to the occasion, then let the Endowed Schools Commission and the Charity Commissioners have a try. We are far from saying that such intervention was altogether a success. The project of a double school, under one roof, with two equal head masters—one with 500 classical boys,

the other balancing him with 500 "modern" boys; a school for 400 girls somewhere else, and the original 153 scholarships awarded proportionately among the three—had a kind of preposterous symmetry about it, but cannot be considered a workable scheme. No wonder old "Paulines" protested against being bisected. As to the two parallel and rival head masters, locally contiguous, each with a sharp eye on the other—the inevitable result can be foreseen by any one who has seen two children trying to drive a spirited horse, each holding one rein. It is perfectly possible to have a classical and a modern side without, like G. Gracchus, "making the republic double-headed."

As to the other matter to which Mr. Beal and others called a good deal of public attention—the relation of Mr. Bewsher's Preparatory School to St. Paul's School, he being also the bursar of the latter—it is perfectly easy to put such facts into a false light and insinuate more than you venture to state as to the motives of the arrangement. This, it appears from the extracts given in Mr. Beal's pamphlet, has been rather freely done, with somewhat sparing attempts to prove the imputations. It is highly desirable for any great school that it shall not be thought to have a specially favoured gateway of entrance. Affiliated preparatory schools are not, in our opinion, a wholly prudent institution; they tend to produce a certain monotony of type in the larger school; it is clear, too, that, especially in a great city, they tend to certain heartburnings and jealousies which, however unreasonable they may be, are better avoided than defied.

One change, we may remark in conclusion, has come upon the public schools this year from without. The raising of the age for the Civil Service of India has transferred entirely to the universities or to private establishments the training of those who aspire to these appointments, during the years immediately preceding their examination. Thus ends, we hope, for the present, the long recrimination which has been bandied between certain public-school authorities and certain gentlemen invidiously called "crammers." The contention was natural and inevitable; the point at issue was one of interest and importance. But we cannot think that the outward expression of the controversy was always generous or forbearing on the side of the schools. One would have supposed, from its tone, that the moral guard and guidance at a public school had rendered scandal unknown, idleness rare, vice non-existent. When will the public schools learn that they have no enemies and no dangers anything like so formidable as their own self-admiration?

MORE JUNIUS LETTERS.

THE four letters attributed to Junius, of which Mr. Fraser Rae gave a description and criticism in last week's *Athenæum*, p. 99, were sold on Thursday, July 16th, by Messrs. Sotheby for 130*l.*, and are, I understand, now on the way to America.

Having some acquaintance with the large Junius Collection in the Reform Club Library, I entirely agree with Mr. Fraser Rae that whoever wrote these letters it was not Junius. They have nothing in common with those masterpieces of style and diction; in fact, we may apply with justice to them Junius's description of Lord Hillsborough's despatches from America: "We have strong assertions without proof, declamation without argument, violent censures without dignity or moderation, but neither correctness in the composition, nor judgment in the design." Moreover, the signatures "Lex Talionis" and "Veritas" were not among those used by Junius, and the date 1776 is four years later than that of any Junius letter extant.

Compare the sentence quoted by Mr. Fraser Rae, and its illogical prophecy of disaster to

Great Britain (1776), with the dignified way in which the estrangement of the colonies is depicted by Junius, and the end of the struggle foreseen—he writing in 1769:—

"Mr. Grenville.....thought it equitable that those parts of the empire, which had benefited most by the expences of the war, should contribute something to the expences of the peace.....Unfortunately Mr. Grenville was to be distressed because he was minister; and Mr. Pitt and Lord Camden were to be the patrons of America, because they were in opposition. Their declarations gave spirit and argument to the Colonies, and while perhaps they meant no more than the ruin of a minister, they in effect divided one half of the empire from the other."

The theory that Francis was Junius has been often well dealt with in your columns, but still I should like to point out that a peculiarity common to the writing of both Francis and Junius, viz., the frequent joining of words together, is not, as some have held, a point of resemblance. In the current hand of Francis, large, coarse, and heavy as it is, the pen runs on freely as his thoughts flow; in the race between mind and pen the mind has a little the advantage, and the words occasionally run into one another. When this is the case the line joining the words darts upwards to the top of the letter beginning the next word, leaving no more space between than there is between any two letters. The words thus joined almost invariably begin with a *t* or a looped letter.

Junius likewise joins words, and much more frequently than Francis; but his joining line is always horizontal, parallel with the line of writing to start with, even if it rises as it joins the word finished to a looped letter or capital in the next word. The bent of Junius makes him carry his hand forward without taking pen from paper, and he sometimes spreads out a one-syllabled word to inordinate length; words such as *however*, *otherwise*, always look like two words joined by a line in the middle.

I think scarcely enough weight has been given to the fact that the handwriting of Junius resembles in one particular or another that of a very large number of his contemporaries; it has the twists, turns, and habits which were fashionable in his day, and is certainly a very free cursive hand. This does not fit in with the assumption that he wrote a feigned hand. Had he done so it would have been made up of forced peculiarities and artificial bends; it would have been quite unlike the writing of his time.

Since the publication of Parkes and Merivale's 'Life of Francis' it is known that the statement that he was expelled from the War Office, which Taylor used as a clue to identify him with Junius, is a pure fiction. It is, then, easy to understand how bitterly he felt the sarcasm when asked by Lady Holland (as stated by Rogers), "If he were Junius," and should have replied, "Madam, do you mean to insult me?"

In Woodfall's edition of the 'Letters' the correspondence of H. S. Woodfall appeared, and Junius there talks of "torturing that bloody wretch Barrington," because he had nothing better to do. Now Lord Barrington was Francis's friend. He had offered him promotion in the War Office, he had obtained for him his seat on the Council of Bengal, the two corresponded in letters of friendliest warmth, and Francis was a frequent guest at Lord Barrington's country seat. Was it not an insult to suppose for one moment that he had vilified Barrington as Junius was then known to have done? In the event of his not being Junius, was not his reply most natural?

CHARLES W. VINCENT,
Librarian to the Reform Club.

THE WILL OF JAMES V.

July 16, 1891.

WILL you allow me to correct the statement made by Mr. Herkless in his letter in your issue of the 11th inst., that I suggest that there must have been a will other than the instrument found at Hamilton Palace? My suggestion was that there may have been such a will.

Mr. Herkless says: "Beaton's claims were refused by the Act of Parliament which constituted the Earl of Arran Regent of the kingdom; and therefore it may be argued that as this document was set aside, it must have been considered a forgery." The Act which appointed Arran tutor to Queen Mary and Governor of the Realm contains no reference whatever to these claims, and was not passed until nearly three months after the king's death, while, according to Knox, Beaton and those named with him "took remission of their usurpation," and Arran was proclaimed Governor on the Friday of the week following the king's death, and Beaton, it is said, "was hail gyder of the court" for some time thereafter; hardly the position of a convicted forger, even in those days. I think, therefore, that the Act does not lend support to the suggestion that there may have been a second will, the only ground for which is the common tradition of the historians and Arran's statement to Sadler.

VICTOR A. NOËL PATON.

THE 'DICTIONARY OF ANTIQUITIES.'

OUTSIDE the article "Navis," which was sufficiently criticized in my last note, and two other articles by the same author, which need no criticism, questions of naval construction are hardly touched in the present volume of the new edition of the dictionary. Incidentally, in describing the floating bridges across the Dardanelles, the author of the article "Pons" mistakes the meaning of Herodotus, vii. 36, and combines the 360 ships of the upper bridge with the 314 ships of the lower bridge in a single bridge of 674 ships, thereby implying that the ships were not more than 8 ft. wide, for at Abydos the strait is little more than a mile across.

The remaining articles on maritime subjects may be dismissed in the present note. They are mainly concerned with questions of administration, and a few of them will serve as samples. The author of the article "Theoris" defines his subject in these terms:—

"*Theoris* (*θεωρίς*), a trireme kept for sacred embassies. Of these ships it seems that there were at Athens in early historic times three,—the Delian (*Δελια*), the Salaminian (*Σαλαμινια*), and the Paralus (*Πάραλος*). Boeckh indeed says that there were only two, and makes *Delia* another name for the *Salaminia*; but we should rather follow Schömann ('*Antiq. of Greece*,' p. 441, E. T.) in separating these ships."

We should rather investigate the evidence for ourselves, and thus avoid such blunders. The sacred embassies were not conveyed from Athens to Delos in a trireme, a ship with three banks of oars, but in a *τριακόντορος*, a vessel with thirty oars in a single bank, Plutarch, 'Theseus,' 23; cf. Plato, 'Phædo,' p. 58. This fact is also mentioned in the new '*Ἀθηναίων πολιτεία*,' cap. 56; but there is no note to that effect in the appendix about the bearing of this treatise on statements in the body of the work. There is not a scrap of contemporary evidence that either the *Salaminia* or the *Paralos* ever was used for sacred embassies. So the conclusion is that, of the three triremes kept for sacred embassies at Athens, two were not kept for sacred embassies, and the third was not a trireme.

As for the "early historic times," the *Paralos* and *Salaminia* are not mentioned till 427 B.C., Thucydides, iii. 33. After speaking of the pay of their crews, the author of the article proceeds:—

"To this payment we may refer the office of treasurer (*ταμίης τῆς Παράλου*, Dem., 'Meid.,' p. 570,

§ 173), and we may fairly assume that each of the sacred ships had a treasurer; at sea they were commanded by *ναύαρχοι* (Boeckh, 'Staatshaus,' i. p. 307; Schömann, l.c.). Fränkel in his note (299) shows that Boeckh is mistaken in supposing that for these ships there were also trierarchs."

We may fairly assume that every ship had a treasurer, Eupolis, 'Maricas,' Fr. 18; Demosthenes, 'In Timoth.', 14, 15. The peculiarity about the *Paralos* was not that she had a treasurer, but that her treasurer was appointed by *χειροτονία* instead of the ordinary method, Demosthenes, 'In Meid.', 171; cf. '*Ἀθηναίων πολιτεία*,' cap. 61. A trierarch of the *Paralos* is mentioned by Isæos, 'De Dicæog. Her.', 6, 42. Trierarchs of the *Salaminia* are mentioned in 'C. I. A.,' ii. 809, d. 29, 132. A trierarch of the Delian vessel is mentioned in 'C. I. A.,' ii. 814, A, a. 35. So there were also trierarchs for these three ships. And they were not commanded by *ναύαρχοι* at sea, or elsewhere. That was merely a random guess by Herbst, who was puzzled by the statement in Xenophon, 'Hel.,' i. 6. 29, 7. 30, that there were three *ναύαρχοι* in the Athenian fleet at Arginuse. This guess is again adduced in the article "Navarchus" as though it were a necessary inference from the facts.

The author of the article "Navarchus" then proceeds to the Roman fleet, and says:—

"The navarchus was the captain of a ship. So far as the distinction between navarchus and trierarchus in the Roman fleet can be made out, it appears that the title trierarchus was applied strictly to the captains of triremes, the title navarchus to the captains of ships with more banks of oars, quadriremes, quinqueremes, &c. ('C. I. L.,' x. 3361; Tac. 'Hist.,' ii. 16); but it is not unlikely that the distinction was loosely kept, or at any rate that the title navarchus might be applied to the captain of any sort of ship (cf. Veget., iv. 32, 43)."

Vegetius certainly says that there was a navarch for each Liburnian, using that term to denote a man-of-war of any size; but he did not write till nearly 450 A.D. There is no earlier authority for the opinion that a navarch was the captain of a ship. The author of the article follows Marquardt, 'Staatsverwaltung,' ii. 512, in quoting Polybios, i. 21. 4, in support of that opinion; but Polybios says that the consul left the navarchs in charge of the *στόλος*, the fleet, not in charge of individual ships. The title of trierarch was not applied strictly to the captains of triremes. For instance, the trierarch of the *Venus* is mentioned in 'C. I. L.,' x. 3391, and she was a quadrireme; while the trierarch of the *Aquila* is mentioned, *ib.* 3361, and she was a Liburnian—a term that was then confined to biremes. The title of trierarch was also applied to the "flag-captain," to use the nearest modern equivalent. Thus an officer is described by Tacitus, 'Hist.,' ii. 16, as "trierarchum Liburnicarum ibi navium." In this the Romans probably followed the Rhodians, who used the title in the same way, Diodoros, xx. 88. 6, *ὁ ναύαρχος καὶ ὁ τριῆραρχος καὶ τινες ἄλλοι*. There is really no foundation for the opinion propounded by Mommsen in 'C. I. L.,' vol. x. p. 321, that the triremes and smaller ships were commanded by trierarchs and the larger ships by navarchs. For some strange reason Mommsen expected quadriremes and quinqueremes to be commanded by tetrerarchs and penterarchs, although he knew that biremes were commanded by trierarchs and not by diarches; and, as tetrerarchs and penterarchs were nowhere mentioned, he formed the opinion that they went by the name of navarchs, with only this justification for his opinion—a navarch had precedence of a trierarch. Perhaps the author of these articles "Theoris" and "Navarchus" will now perceive the risk in importing his opinions ready-made, even if he obtains them from the best German makers.

The author of the article "Trierarchia" and the kindred articles "Leiturgia" and "Symmoria" has not the least grasp of his subject. He imagines that the law of Periander in 357 B.C. increased the amount of property applicable

to the purposes of the trierarchy by placing 1,200 citizens in the trierarchical symmories, when the trierarchs hitherto numbered only 400. But Xenophon, 'Ath. Rep.', § 3, 4, says that 400 were appointed every year, while Isæos, 'De Apol. Her.', § 38, says that their turn for service came every third year; so they already numbered 1,200 before the enactment of the law. Then he says:—

"Demosthenes in his speech 'De Symmoriis' (delivered, or perhaps only written, B.C. 354) in vain tried to introduce a better principle. He would have allowed, on occasions, a body of twelve to join in the office; but only under proper restrictions ('De Symm.', pp. 182, 183, §§ 16-21). . . . Lastly a law was passed allowing sixteen persons to join together for the purpose (Dem. 'De Cor.', pp. 260, 261, §§ 102-105). It has indeed been supposed, and is possible, that this was the very law of Periander; yet we can hardly think that the Athenians deliberately contemplated sixteen trierarchs to a ship as an ordinary arrangement; and the number sixteen does not specially fit in with symmories of sixty persons each, and was probably introduced on some subsequent occasion."

The proposition of Demosthenes was that 2,000 citizens should be placed in the symmories, so that 1,200 should remain after the exemptions had been granted. Thus, if 100 ships were in commission, there would be twelve contributories for each; if 200 ships, six contributories; and if 300 ships, four contributories. Those phrases "on occasions" and "only under proper restrictions" seem somewhat misplaced here. Under the law of Periander the grant of exemptions must have brought the number of contributories below sixty in each of the twenty symmories. Therefore the number sixteen must specially fit in with symmories of fewer than sixty persons each, and does specially fit in with symmories of forty-eight persons each. In that case there would be sixty ships in commission; and according to Diodorus, xvi. 21, there were sixty ships in commission the year after the enactment of the law of Periander. The author of the article then proceeds to the law of Demosthenes in 340 B.C., but says:—

"What however this was, we do not exactly know; for the law which is given in Dem., 'De Cor.', p. 262, § 106 (under the heading *κατάλογος*), is no longer regarded as genuine, and the references to it in the orators are not quite easy to reconcile with each other. We must, however, conclude from Dem., 'De Cor.', p. 261, § 104, that it did to a certain extent restore the syntrierarchy."

The law inserted at § 106 is certainly spurious, but the effect of the genuine law is clearly stated in § 104. It assessed the contributions rateably on property, with the result that a very rich man, who formerly contributed only a sixteenth of the cost of a command, now had to contribute the entire cost of two commands. Under the syntrierarchy there were two trierarchs to one ship, and this law might give two ships to one trierarch; but the author of the article sees no difference.

As for the duties of the trierarchs, the author of the article adopts the palpably false reading *κενὰς* instead of *καυὰς* in Thucydides, vi. 31, and then discourses on the emptiness of the ships and the duty of the trierarchs in equipping them. But Thucydides did not say that the ships were empty—a perfectly pointless observation—but that they were "as good as new," using *καυὰς* technically, as in 'C. I. A.', ii. 809, c. 5-8, *τρίηρους ἢς ὠμολόγησεν καυὴν ἀποδώσειν, ἢ ὄνομα Στρατηγίης, Ἀλεξιμάχου ἔργον*. Ships were completely equipped by the State. The author of the article imagines that the *σκεῦη*, which the State supplied, consisted only of sailcloth and tow and ropes. He has misconstrued a remark by Demosthenes, 'In Euerg. et Mnes.', 20, that at a certain crisis the Athenians had no *σκεῦη* in their dockyards and could not even procure raw material for sails and ropes. And he does not know that the *σκεῦη* are always fully specified in the inventories of the dockyards: for example, 'C. I. A.', ii. 807, c. 66 ff., the *σκεῦη* of each trireme in 330 B.C. consisted of mast, yard,

sail, rigging, oars, steering-oars, punting-poles, ladders, screens and awnings, girding-hawsers, cables, and anchors.

As for the method of appointing the trierarchs, the author of the article "Strategus" says:—

"As minister of finance for foreign affairs, it was the strategus who nominated to the trierarchy in the fourth and probably in the fifth century (Dem., 'Adv. Boeot.', p. 997, § 8)."

The strategus at Athens formed a board of ten members; and there is no evidence that any one of them was pre-eminently the strategus or held the office of minister of finance for foreign affairs, or that this singular office ever existed. Demosthenes says that the strategus appointed the trierarchs, 'Adv. Boeot.', p. 997, § 8, and repeats the statement, 'Adv. Lacr.', p. 940, § 48. It appears from 'C. I. A.', ii. 804, A, b. 72-75, that the strategus were still appointing the trierarchs in 334/3 B.C. The new 'Αθηναίων πολιτεία, cap. 61, shows that this duty was transferred to the strategus for the symmories very soon afterwards, but he was never the strategus.

In the appendix about the bearing of the new 'Αθηναίων πολιτεία on statements in the body of the work there is a note on "Strategus" by the sub-editor in charge of the second volume; and I take this opportunity of tendering him my thanks for his appreciation of my researches. In March I published a note in the *Classical Review* determining the date of the passage about the strategus in the 'Αθηναίων πολιτεία. Nearly three months afterwards this sub-editor publishes the substance of my note in this appendix as something of his own. Incidentally he remarks, as I remarked, that a certain apportionment of offices is traceable first in reference to an event shortly before 315 B.C. He professes to take that date from Gilbert, 'Gr. Staatsalt.', i. p. 221, but unluckily Gilbert says "aus dem Jahre 315/4 nachweisbar."

In this series of notes upon the articles on maritime subjects in the new edition of the dictionary I have shown in some detail that these articles abound in fallacies and blunders, and are utterly misleading. Of the articles on other subjects I say nothing; but nobody will suppose that the articles on maritime subjects are alone at fault. Certainly, some technical knowledge is demanded here, which the authors of these articles were not likely to possess. But these distinguished scholars might nevertheless have written fairly satisfactory articles, had they simply ascertained the evidence and sifted it intelligently, and abstained from such ridiculous mistakes in their Latin and their Greek.

CECIL TORR.

P.S.—In his note of July 4th Mr. Seaton has overlooked the statement of Athenæos, v. 37, that on a ship 280 cubits long and 38 cubits broad the *ὑποῦματα* were each 600 cubits in length. Those measurements show that these hawsers went round the ship horizontally. There is no foundation for the opinion that hawsers were sometimes put vertically round ancient ships.

MR. DORE'S 'OLD BIBLES.'

I HAVE read Mr. Dore's reply to my criticism and am satisfied. He does not answer the question about the hitherto unknown "original" of the facsimiles of the title and the leaf of Mark, and I scarcely expected he would, but he admits the truth of my other remarks. He says the map given by him in 'Old Bibles' as the one in the first edition of Coverdale is Jugge's reissue of the map, with alterations and late additions; therefore, of course, it is not a facsimile of the map which appeared in Coverdale's Bible in the year 1535, and so is misleading. This is my chief complaint against 'Old Bibles,' namely, that it is not entirely trustworthy; and Mr. Dore now admits it, so little more need be said. The book must be judged by its worth or worthlessness. Mr. Gladstone's opinion

of it, or of its author, or its style will have no weight with those readers who think for themselves on literary, theological, and other subjects, as most Englishmen do, and will continue to do, in spite of the anger of those who call themselves "loyal members of the English Church," but whose "loyalty" often appears to the "profane" to be simply "credulity."

As to the phrase "quite perfect," it is usual and "quite correct." William Tyndale wrote, "Christ beinge an hye Prest of good thinges to come, came by a greater & a moare perfecte tabernacle." ROBERT ROBERTS.

DR. ROST.

In February last an international committee of Oriental scholars was formed for the purpose of raising a testimonial to Dr. Rost, Librarian of the India Office, in recognition of the aid given by him in the promotion of Oriental scholarship; and the following invitation was issued:—

"You are requested kindly to lend your co-operation in an international work of gratitude and respect."

"The undersigned declare themselves deeply obliged to Dr. R. Rost for the invaluable services rendered by him to Oriental studies during the last twenty years, in his capacity as Chief Librarian of the India Office Library. Convinced that these feelings are shared by all Orientalists who have had occasion during this time to make use of the rich treasures of the Library, they propose to all friends of Oriental science to raise a testimonial fund, to be offered to Dr. Rost as an evidence of their gratitude, affection, and respect."

"Subscriptions to the fund may be sent to any of the undersigned: A. Barth, Paris; C. Bendall, London; O. Böhtlingk, Leipzig; M. Bréal, Paris; G. Bühler, Vienna; E. B. Cowell, Cambridge; R. N. Cust, London; V. Fausbøll, Copenhagen; G. v. d. Gabelentz, Berlin; M. J. de Goeje, Leyden; A. de Gubernatis, Florence; R. Hoernle, Calcutta; H. Kern, Leyden; F. Kielhorn, Göttingen; C. R. Lanman, Cambridge, Mass.; A. Müller, Halle; Sir W. Muir, Edinburgh; P. Peterson, Bombay; R. Pischel, Halle; F. L. Pullé, Pisa; E. Renan, Berlin; V. v. Rosen, St. Petersburg; E. Sachau, Berlin; E. Senart, Paris; E. Teza, Padua; A. Weber, Berlin; W. D. Whitney, New Haven, Conn.; E. Windisch, Leipzig."

The result of that invitation has recently been conveyed to Dr. Rost in the following letter from Prof. R. Pischel, dated on the twenty-second anniversary of Dr. Rost's appointment as librarian:—

SIR,—Ever since you have been at the head of the India Office Library, you have so readily and generously assisted all who have had occasion to make use of the treasures committed to your charge, and have altogether done so much to promote the progress of Oriental scholars, that the friends of Oriental learning in all countries are deeply indebted to you. To show in some outward, however insignificant, manner what their feelings are, they have raised a fund called "The Rost Testimonial Fund," which now amounts to 416l. 16s., and is lodged with Messrs. Williams & Norgate, and they beg of you that you will accept of it as an evidence of their sincere respect and profound gratitude.

Trusting that we may long continue to enjoy the benefit of your advice and assistance, I am, Sir, Yours very faithfully,

DR. R. PISCHEL,
Secretary to the Rost Testimonial Fund.
Halle, 24 June, 1891.

The 176 contributors are distributed over the following countries: Austria, 3; Belgium, 5; Denmark, 3; France, 24; Germany, 41; Great Britain, 21; Holland, 11; India, 13; Italy, 15; Russia, 9; Switzerland, 10; United States, 21.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

THE other day I stepped into the shop of Achille, the bookseller well known of Parisians, who serves as a sort of special adviser to his customers, keeping them well informed of the publications that are in fashion; for a fashion there is in books as in bonnets, the only difference being that the books last longer—yet even that depends on the books.

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"Well," I asked him, "what are people reading to-day, and what turn does the curiosity of the public take?" "They are reading history," he replied; "the novelists are losing ground. Too much fiction was published, and the titles filled the *Journal de la Librairie*. Putting aside the masters of the art, who interest and always will interest the public, I may say that historical literature and documents will henceforth have the upper hand of imaginative literature." It may be said that there is often a great deal of imagination in historical works. What a number of famous historians there are who are nothing but romancers! But it is well to take the information for what it is worth and note it in passing. Perhaps it is the symptom of a modification of taste in French brains. Our reading public throws itself with a certain zest into historical memoirs, as people, having lived for a length of time on *hors d'œuvre*, feel the need of swallowing solid meat. The publication of the 'Memoirs' of General the Baron de Marbot may have been in this sense quite important. The book, henceforth classical, may very possibly set going a movement towards this particular literature of memoirs, of depositions of witnesses, which was in such vogue about 1830. I have been speaking of novels. There is no novel so interesting, so captivating, so improbable in its strict reality, as the narrative of this fine soldier who wrote to his children how he had lived and how he had over and over again nearly died.

The memoirs of Marbot are the topic of conversation among all Parisian lovers of letters at this moment. At the time when Dumas was enthralling his readers with adventures of 'The Three Musketeers,' people did not talk more, and they did not talk otherwise, of Porthos, of Aramis, and of D'Artagnan. In fact, he is a species of D'Artagnan in real life without pose or gaudiness, this brilliant staff officer who traverses at full gallop the fiery furnaces of the wars of the Empire. Aide-de-camp of Augereau, of Lannes, and of Masséna, ever in the saddle, ever in the front, ever in the midst of danger, Marbot gallops across Europe like a figure in epic chivalry. He is one of the heroes of this later Iliad; "qu'Homère n'inventerait pas," said Théophile Gautier, saluting the Vieux de la Vieille. "And Marbot is always wounded," was a sort of paternal reproach that Napoleon addressed to him as a reward. The Duc d'Aumale a Tuesday or two ago related to some Academicians that he had seen Marbot stretched on the ground by his thirteenth wound. This was in Africa when, I believe, the general was chief of the staff to the Duc d'Orléans. On learning that Marbot had been hurt the Duc d'Aumale went to visit him and found him lying on straw in his tent, and the old aide-de-camp of Montebello gave vent to his wrath in a phrase as epic as all his career: "To be a lieutenant-general, a baron of the Empire, a peer of France, a Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, have eighty thousand francs a year, and be hit by the ball of a filthy Kabyle who has not four sous in his pocket!" To which General d'Hautelot, gloriously envious of his friend's wound, retorted, "Your ball! I'd give you ten thousand francs for your ball."

These touches are enough to distinguish these men, delighting in danger, carried away by the thirst for fame and the religion of duty. I believe that the Vicomte de Vogüé proposes to deliver an address on Marbot and his memoirs at the meeting in October next of the Five Academies. He will have an excellent subject for one of those pictures he composes so admirably. On the canvases of Gérault at the Louvre we see superb horsemen who furnish an idea of what such soldiers could be. The lithographs of Charlet, the engravings of Raffet, bring them again to life. But since the sorrowful *épopée* of the Grande Armée written, and I should almost say sung, by M. de Ségur—since the familiar souvenirs, so graphic, so suggestive as we say

nowadays, of M. de Fezensac—no work has thrown more light on the campaigns of the Empire than these admirable memoirs of Marbot. There are in them on the siege of Genoa, on the passage of the Danube before Essling, upon Essling, upon the death of Lannes, on the Spanish campaign, and on Masséna growing old and dragging with him to Torres Vedras a Madame Latour or Lacour, pages that are unforgettable, immortal. The Baron de Marbot evidently did not trouble his head about publicity when he flung on paper these vivid recollections for his children's sake. We have to thank the family of the valiant soldier for having given them to the public. Some friends and some special writers only were aware of the worth of Marbot, whom history showed us mounting the first to the storm of Ratisbon, side by side with Labédoyère. But the *esprit*, the good humour, the talent for literature of this general officer, who knew it? "I had heard him tell all this," the Duc d'Aumale went on to say: "it is quite exact. I have seen and touched the flag of Eylau—that of which one horn was carried away by a bullet, the wind of which touched the head of Marbot." The author of the 'Memoirs' relates that in consequence of this shock all his face turned black. He was left for dead on the battle-field, and was not recognized. His pelisse alone led to his being identified. But the incident is too lengthy and too well told in the 'Memoirs' for me to abridge it without spoiling it.

I have only desired, in laying stress upon the interest attaching to this book, to note the rather passionate curiosity which it has excited. Some of us dare not meet without saying, "Have you read Marbot?" as the good La Fontaine, a statue of whom has been unveiled this month at Passy, used to walk off saying, "Have you read Baruch?" And, delighted with the first two volumes, we are waiting impatiently for the third, hoping that the heirs of the Baron will add in an appendix his recollections of the siege of Antwerp and of his campaigns in Africa—recollections which the general had not time to put into shape. Everything that has been touched by the pen of such a man deserves to be collected.

This is what interests Paris that reads—that Paris that carries its books to the seaside, because Paris with its theatres shut becomes in summer more and more deserted. Otherwise, Paris is always agreeable and brilliant, and I have had the pleasure of remarking that unprejudiced foreigners do it justice. This reminds me of a volume which M. Angelo de Gubernatis has lately issued under the title of 'La France.' It has been published at Florence, and the Italian author has written it in French. The author, who among other books has written a masterly work on 'The Mythology of Plants,' is one of the faithful friends of our country. Not only has this delightful picture of France afforded us proof of a sympathy that we prize, but M. de Gubernatis has again brought out in our language his 'Dictionnaire des Auteurs Contemporains,' which is a veritable monument raised to the fame of all modern literature. This fine work has cost a great deal to carry through, and it fills no fewer than three large volumes. But it reflects credit on the ability of the compiler who has completed it, and the publisher who has undertaken its issue. The literature of every country is represented in it, and criticized by M. de Gubernatis in the persons of its principal authors, and even its lesser writers, with a cordiality which is not, however, commonplace. And if this work appears to me to deserve much attention, it is because the contemporary literature of France, sometimes so unfairly attacked, is here treated as it deserves, and because the excellent compiler, a good patriot as well as a thinker, has desired by writing in French to testify his affection for a nation which he styles the sister of his own.

I ought to acknowledge that the friendship

of M. de Gubernatis does not carry him to the point of concealing truths that it is useful for us to know. Thus I was struck on reading of the feeling he says he experienced on revisiting France and Paris after the lapse of some years. He thought (and he says so with obvious sincerity) that we had, if I may so express it, lost a little of that charm of politeness which was—which is still, I like to believe—one of the virtues of the French race. In our streets, in our theatres, pretty nearly everywhere, M. de Gubernatis has found us less amiable, more excited, and, to use a Parisian expression, more *poseurs* than in the past. Where is the cordiality, where the flower of courtesy, of our lady France? I believe that the reproach is deserved. M. de Coislin, the type and model of polite men, would seem a little ridiculous nowadays. One of his visitors not wishing to allow him to see him as far as the door, M. de Coislin leapt out of the window in order to accompany his guest to the garden gate! Modern life is too hasty to allow of our wasting time in these excessive demonstrations. But it is certain that the grandsons of M. de Coislin have degenerated. Yet is M. de Gubernatis sure of having come across Parisians only when passing in Paris people who jostled him in their hurry, or fools who did not detect in him the master writer? There is in our Paris quite a cosmopolitan element, and it is this that a foreigner is more likely to come in contact with than any other. Paris is glad to live *chez soi*. The Parisian is even dispossessed of his city by his visitors. Yesterday in walking up the avenue of the Champs Élysées I was struck by the diversity of types I met—swarthy Brazilians, Peruvians, Spaniards, German Jews—very few real Parisians. And I said to myself, "If a sentimental traveller were to judge Paris by the foreign deposit what a gross mistake he would commit!"

I hope for the reputation of Paris that M. de Gubernatis has been deceived. I am grateful to him for the affection he has shown us, and for having warned us of our danger. Let us remain polite: it is one way of remaining French.

JULES CLARETTE.

BROWNING'S RELATIONS TO MATTHEW ARNOLD.

July 21, 1891.

MR. ANDREW LANG's truly kind and flattering notice of the life of Browning has only lately come into my hands, or I should have begged you earlier for permission to answer through your columns a question conveyed by it, and in the subject of which your readers may be interested. The question refers to Mr. Browning's unpublished judgments of a poet who was his contemporary, and is therefore one to which, for obvious reasons, my book can supply no answer. "One has a natural curiosity," Mr. Lang writes, "to learn how Mr. [Matthew] Arnold's beautiful poems affected Mr. Browning; but we know nothing of the matter." I am glad that this opportunity presents itself for my giving the desired information. Browning loved Mr. Arnold's poems, and made at least one other person love them. I think 'The Gypsy-Scholar' was that which most appealed to him; and it is the one instance I recall of his betraying sympathy with a dramatic or lyric sadness which held any reflection upon life. I first knew the poem through the lines in which it characterizes our modern existence as a strange "disease," a tale of "sick hurry" and "divided aims"; and they have lived in my memory through these many years in the sound of the low pathetic voice in which he repeated them. Something of his feeling may be gathered from a passage in the letter to Miss Blagden which I have partly given at p. 287 of the life. But he fully appreciated 'Empedocles,' as, indeed, its author knew; and in their order of merit all the other poems. I think there can be no unkindness in saying that Mr. Arnold was less just towards him.

A. ORR.

Literary Gossip.

MESSRS. WELLS GARDNER & Co. will publish in a few days a volume of 'Pastoral Letters and Synodal Addresses' by the new Archbishop of York, Dr. MacLagan.

M. TAINÉ's notes on England are being revised, and are to be added to by M. Jusserand with the view to the publication of a joint work.

MR. OSWALD CRAWFORD, who has resigned his post of British Consul at Oporto, is writing an article on the future of Portugal for the *Fortnightly Review*.

MESSRS. ROUTLEDGE & SONS are about to publish an illustrated *édition de luxe* of Lord Lytton's novels, limited to 500 copies. The volumes will be issued at the rate of two a month, and will be completed in thirty-two volumes, enriched by about two hundred photogravures especially engraved for this edition.

A CORRESPONDENT writes that considerable anxiety exists in the United States as to how the new Copyright Act will work. Nobody, he says, expects that a clear understanding will be arrived at for some months, perhaps longer. The provisions of the Act are so obscure, the conditions upon which foreigners may have protection are so onerous, and the persistence of pirates is so shameless, that there will inevitably arise hitches and contentions. The pirates will make it their business to see if there occur any flaws in the operations of copyright publishers, as a very little irregularity will enable them legally to steal. A feeling of great uncertainty pervades the publishing fraternity.

WE regret to hear of the death of Mrs. Price, author of 'Who is Sylvia?' 'Hilary St. John,' and other novels which enjoyed a considerable share of public favour. She died of cancer on the 15th of this month at Layer de la Hay, near Colchester, of which parish her husband is vicar.

THE poems of Herodas and the other texts from papyri acquired by the Museum will be issued very soon. Taught by their experience with the 'Constitution of Athens,' the authorities of the Museum no longer undertake the issue of inedited texts with a light heart, and wisely entrusted the newly deciphered texts to that brilliant and accomplished scholar Dr. Rutherford.

THE Society of Authors dined at the Métropole last week, and enjoyed themselves much, but they did not pay conspicuous attention to the speeches. Lord Monckswell presided, and Mr. Bryce and Mr. Dudley Warner were among the orators.

UNDER the hammer in the country a copy of the very scarce book 'Poems by Two Brothers' has just been sold, realizing 15*l.* 10*s.*

WE are sorry to hear of the decease of one of the oldest of our publishers, Mr. James Madden, who was long in business in Leadenhall Street. He flourished in the days when the East India Company still reigned, and forty years ago many valuable works on Oriental matters bore his imprint. Mr. Madden was in his eighty-fourth year.

MR. D. NUTT will issue early in the autumn a companion volume to Mr. Joseph Jacobs's 'English Fairy Tales.' It will be entitled

'Celtic Fairy Tales,' and will be drawn from Irish, Scotch, Welsh, and Cornish sources. As of the 'English Fairy Tales,' there will be a limited issue on Japanese paper. Mr. Nutt will also issue an anthology selected by Mr. W. E. Henley from the best English verse of the last three centuries, descriptive of heroic action and laudatory of heroic sentiment. In order to meet the requirements of the American Copyright Act, while the book will be printed over here by Messrs. Constable, for the United States it will be printed by Messrs. Scribner's Sons, who have acquired the American copyrights.

MRS. CRAWSHAY is going to continue giving her prizes for essays on the works of Byron, Shelley, and Keats. The subjects for next year are 'Epipsychidion,' 'The Sensitive Plant,' 'The Island,' 'Stanzas to Augusta,' and 'Epistle to Augusta,' and Keats's 'Early Poems.' Prizes will also be given for an essay on 'A Sketch,' 'Fare Thee Well,' and 'Lines on hearing Lady Byron was ill.'

MR. TALFOURD ELY has been appointed to the professorship of Greek at Bedford College; Mr. J. W. Allen, Balliol College, to the professorship of Modern History; and Miss Mabel M. Taylor to the professorship of Ancient History.

A MEETING of retail booksellers and newsagents was held in Manchester last week to ventilate their grievances, when it was resolved to form a Booksellers and Newsagents' Union for Manchester and the district. One of the speakers said that there was, as at present constituted, no profit to be got in the trade, and it meant bankruptcy to its members.

THE study of Frisian, though favoured by the late W. J. Thoms, has not been favoured by fortune. It is now said the stock of the Frisian Grammar by Mr. Adley H. Cummins was destroyed in a fire at a bookseller's, so that it will become scarce. The library of Mr. Cummins, with his collections of Frisian, Gothic, &c., after his death passed to a library in San Francisco, where it is buried.

THE other day the daily papers announced the death, at the age of ninety, of Mr. Charles Stewart, who was said to have been, since the death of the O'Gorman Mahon, the last survivor of the unreformed House of Commons. But this is not the case; among those who held seats in St. Stephen's before Lord John Russell's Reform Bill of 1832, there still survive, at all events, the following: the Duke of Devonshire, then Mr. Cavendish; Earl Grey, then Lord Howick; the Duke of Northumberland, then Lord Lovaine; Sir Edward Dering, Bart.; and last, not least, the venerable Lord Ebury, formerly Lord Robert Grosvenor, who has held a seat in one or other of the Houses of Parliament since 1822, a period of all but seventy years.

STUDENTS interested in the languages of Australia will be glad to learn that Threlkeld's 'Australian Grammar,' comprehending the Principles and Natural Rules of the Language as spoken by the Aborigines in the Vicinity of Hunter's River, Lake Macquarie, &c., New South Wales, first published in 1834, and long out of print, will soon be issued again at the expense of the Colonial Government at Sydney. The Grammar is actually printed, the Key will

soon follow, and we are likewise promised a translation of the Gospel of St. Luke, which the learned missionary left behind in MS., and which has lately been discovered by Dr. John Fraser. It is due to the repeated applications of the Rev. W. Wyatt Gill, now stationed at Sydney, that the Government has decided to bear the expense of these publications.

THE Parliamentary Papers of the week include Returns relating to Alien Immigration from the Continent to the United Kingdom (1*d.*); British Museum Accounts, 1890-91, with a Return of the Number of Visitors, &c. (8*d.*); and Education, Ireland, 1890, Fifty-seventh Report of the Commissioners (4*d.*).

SCIENCE

TWO TEXT-BOOKS.

Text-Book of Physiological and Pathological Chemistry. By G. Bunge. Translated by the late Dr. L. C. Wooldridge. (Kegan Paul & Co.)

A Text-Book of Chemical Physiology and Pathology. By W. D. Halliburton, M.D. (Longmans & Co.)

WE welcome the appearance of an English translation of the interesting and important text-book of the Professor of Physiological Chemistry at Bâle. Our pleasure is damped by the remembrance of the premature death of the talented translator, by which the study of physiology in this country suffered a severe loss. The translation was finished by Dr. Wooldridge's wife, assisted by her father, Sir Edward Sieveking.

This is not an ordinary text-book crammed with statements, detailed facts, and methods of analysis; it is a work which the cultured physician and student, to whom it is addressed, will read with interest, pleasure, and profit. As the author tells us in his preface, disconnected facts and mere descriptive matter have been omitted, and he has endeavoured to introduce everything which is at present ripe for a connected account. Especial care has been given to the references, so that the reader who is desirous of pursuing the study of physiological chemistry, or of any part of it, will be readily able to find his way to the literature of the subject. In this we think the author has been very successful, and has produced a most suggestive book, which can scarcely fail to awaken an interest in the reader. The references to original memoirs are well selected and carefully given; naturally in the chapter on ash constituents of foods and of animals they include references to Bunge's own important work. The translation has been well done, so that it rarely reads like a translation, but is pleasant reading. The work is provided with an excellent index.

In the opening chapter the author shows his disagreement with the modern physiologist who would hold that all manifestations of vitality or cell activity are the outcome of chemical, physical, and mechanical processes. Bunge, indeed, holds, with comparatively slight modifications, a form of the old vitalistic theory that there is some psychological factor, not at present known or measurable, which is instrumental in bringing about cell activity. He holds that

"for the moment it is not apparent how any further progress of importance can be made with the help of chemistry, physics, and anatomy only. The smallest cell exhibits all the mysteries of life, and our present methods of its investigation have reached their limit."

In support of his views he adduces the fact of the unicellular *Vampyrella spirogyra* selecting its food and feeding only on *Spirogyra*; also the movements of the *Arcellæ* by the generation of bubbles of gas in their protoplasm. These processes cannot at present be explained on chemical and mechanical grounds. Probably most physiologists, even whilst they grant a psychological factor, will still hold that it acts through the laws of chemistry and mechanics, and will not agree with the concluding sentence of this chapter that

"what these sciences fail to achieve will stand out more prominently, and thus the mechanical theories of the present will assuredly carry us eventually to the vitalism of the future."

The chemical elements which constitute organisms and their circulation in nature are considered in the next chapter; and attention is called to the war going on on the earth between carbonic acid and silicic acid, and how, as the temperature of the interior of the earth declines, carbonic acid is gradually being fixed by inorganic processes, and must eventually become so scarce in the atmosphere that vegetable life can no longer be possible. May not organisms living on silicic anhydride instead of carbonic anhydride become developed?

A chapter on the conservation of energy as applied to plants and animals follows, and the correlation between these organisms is pointed out. Organic food stuffs and foods, especially in relation to human nutrition, inorganic food stuffs, and subsidiary articles of diet are considered in the next five chapters. The functions of these are well and clearly put forward, and the more recent determinations of the heat of combustion of food stuffs given. The unsuitability of potatoes alone as a dietary is pointed out, and the author views with doubt the possibility of an Irishman eating the quantities—eleven to seventeen pounds daily—sometimes ascribed to him. Still the test case he gives of a powerful Bavarian soldier who could not manage to eat more than nine and a half pounds a day is hardly conclusive, as the soldier had some of his potatoes cooked with butter and with oil; with this quantity of potatoes he was gradually dying of nitrogen hunger. "The mortality among children of the lower classes is, perhaps, largely due to want of albumin in their food."

There is a full statement of the author's views on the use of iron salts in chlorosis and the functions of the organic compounds of iron. The importance of the various inorganic food stuffs is instructively pointed out, and especially the relations of potassium and sodium salts, which have received so much elucidation from the author's own work. The large amount of salt in vertebrate animals and the desire to take salt in our food are explained by the theory of the evolution of all vertebrates from sea animals.

Among the subsidiary articles of diet alcohol occupies an important post. The author attacks the use of alcohol even in

small quantities with great vigour, and his remarks thereon will bring delight to the heart of all teetotal readers. In a subsequent chapter he asks if we are really to believe "that civilized man and the yeast plant are symbiots, and that the former must find his nourishment in the excreta of the latter." The answer seems to be, if not his nourishment, at least much of his pleasure. Three useful chapters on digestion and absorption, with abundant references to original memoirs, then follow. The chemistry of the blood and of lymph and of the gases of blood and respiration occupies three chapters. Dr. Wooldridge's own work on blood might here have well been referred to.

Chapter xvi. is on the nitrogenous products of metabolism, and supplies a clear account of recent work and views regarding the locality in the body in which different nitrogenous products are decomposed and synthesized; this is followed by a lecture on the functions of the kidneys, the most over-worked organ of the body of a civilized man, and on the composition of urine. Metabolism in the liver and the formation of glycogen are then discussed, though hardly so fully as could be desired.

A consideration of the source of muscular energy and of the formation of fat in the animal body occupies two chapters; and the last deals at some length with diabetes mellitus. This last chapter is suggestive, and in it the administration of laetorotatory carbohydrates as an article of food, to wealthy patients who could afford them, is recommended as worth a trial.

We anticipate that this translation will have a cordial welcome in this country, and that a second edition will soon be called for, as has been the case with the original German work. On this account we venture to point out two or three misprints, and make a suggestion or two for further improving this most useful book. On p. 57 the "size" of the molecule of albumin is spoken of when its weight is meant. On p. 92 the estimated amount of iron in a human body of 70 kilogrammes weight should, probably, be 3.1–3.3 grammes. On p. 112, for "pint" of cow's milk read *litre*. On pp. 279 and 280 when lateral "series" are spoken of lateral chains are meant; as it is now translated it is unintelligible. On p. 319 the formula of urea is given wrongly. The spelling of chemical names might be made uniform with the system adopted by the Chemical Society of London; for instance, using a final *e* to basic substances, such as xanthine and trimethylamine. Demarcay's original term *cholic acid* is better known in this country than Strecker's "cholalic acid" for the non-nitrogenous acid obtained from bile; and we think the term *gelatigenous* tissue is more correct and more euphonious than "gelatiniferous."

The work of the able and hard-working Professor of Physiology at King's College, London, is a welcome addition to the text-books on the department of science in which chemistry and animal biology meet, and in which so much work has been done during the last few years. The book is divided into six parts and forty-seven chapters, and contains more than a hundred woodcuts.

Part I. treats of methods of research and

analysis. The space which can be allotted to this subject in a comprehensive text-book is necessarily small, and therefore the treatment is cramped and often deficient in clearness; it would be better to handle the subject in a separate volume, and then in a complete manner. The list of combining weights, or more correctly atomic weights, on p. 5 needs revision. Although many of the weights are given to two places of decimals, the atomic weight of platinum is given as higher than that of gold, and other deviations from the best determinations occur.

Part II. is devoted to the chemical constituents of the organism. There occur in this section some statements and expressions which many of the numerous chemical friends of the author would have been glad to have revised and improved, so as to bring them more into harmony with the nomenclature and the ideas of the day. Thus to speak of glycerin as an organic base is at least misleading. The account of the constitution of benzene on pp. 74, 75, is incomplete and misleading; all aromatic compounds containing nine carbon atoms are not necessarily derivatives of trimethylbenzene, nor are ten-carbon aromatic compounds necessarily derived from tetramethylbenzene, as the author leads one to believe on p. 78, where anethoil and thymol are given (erroneously) as examples. The statements regarding trimethylamine, that "it is the substance to which the characteristic smell of fish is due," "it is an oily fluid," "it boils at 9° C.," are funny, but, we think, careless.

The chapter on carbohydrates does not embody the recent most important work of Fischer and his pupils on these bodies, and the expression of Raoult's law as it occurs on p. 93 is quite incomprehensible. The chapter on the proteids is distinctly good and well up to date; the restriction of the term *albuminoids* to ossein, gelatin, chondrin, and the like, not true proteids, will, we hope, be followed. Chapter xii., on fermentation, furnishes a good and fair statement of our knowledge on this difficult subject; it is followed by a chapter on ptomaines and leucomaines, which completes Part II.

The tissues and organs of the body form the subject of Part III. This is the largest and perhaps the most valuable part of the book, in which Dr. Halliburton is thoroughly at home. It includes chapters on the cell, the blood, blood in disease, the blood of invertebrate animals, lymph and allied fluids, respiration, muscle, epithelium, the connective tissues in health and disease, the nervous system, and the organs of the body, and these are all ably dealt with.

Part IV. is on alimentation, the chief heads being food, diet, the digestive juices and their action, digestion and putrefactive processes in the intestine, the feces, and absorption. Here again we have 140 pages of excellent matter. In pointing out that Liebig's extract is stimulating rather than nutritious, the author notes that a simple solution of potassium phosphate is very refreshing.

Part V. treats of excretion: it contains 110 pages on urine and 5 pages on secretions of the skin and allied structures. The chapters

on urine are, for the most part, complete and interesting; they deal not only with the constituents of urine, but with its composition in health and disease, and with its quantitative analysis. For help in this part the author thanks Dr. R. N. Wolfenden and Dr. MacMunn. Part VI. treats of general metabolism, embracing exchange of material and the production and regulation of animal heat. It contains abstracts of the results of Pettenkofer and Voit, Ranke, Seegen, Schmidt, and others in this direction.

The book is furnished with an excellent index. The name of the author is a sufficient guarantee for the accuracy of the large amount of information supplied in this volume, and its value is greatly increased by the references which he gives in all cases to original sources. The book should be of signal use to students of physiology and also to students of medicine. If we may venture to find any fault with it, it is that it is too ambitious for a text-book, overcrowded with detail in parts, and too cumbersome for its stated purpose. If in some directions it were expanded and enlarged it would make an excellent dictionary or book of reference, and this we hope Dr. Halliburton may find time to accomplish. On the other hand, as a text-book it will bear paring down in parts, and we think especially that the purely analytical parts might be omitted from this and relegated to another volume. The student, however, of to-day is decidedly fortunate in being able to obtain such a trustworthy compendium of information as that provided by Dr. Halliburton in this volume.

ZOOLOGICAL LITERATURE.

Animal Life and Intelligence. By C. Lloyd Morgan. (Arnold.)—If Prof. Lloyd Morgan's last book does not add much to his reputation, it is because he is already recognized as a well-informed biologist, an accurate thinker with an aversion to fads, and the possessor of a clear and pleasant style of writing. The professed biologist has doubtless already made himself acquainted with the book, but we hope that it will not be neglected by those who are interested in the social questions that are now pressing upon us. Prof. Morgan justly remarks that "he who would adequately grasp the social problems of our time should bring to them a mind prepared by a study of the laws of organic life; for human beings, rational and moral though they may be, are still organisms; and man can in no wise alter or annul those deep-lying facts which nature has throughout the ages been weaving into the tissue of life."

The earlier part of the work may be regarded as a general introduction to philosophical biology, and may be profitably read even by those who are not interested in the mental processes which the author describes and discusses in the later part of his work. If Prof. Morgan is more successful in one part of his book than in another, it is in his treatment of mental processes in animals. He is happily free from that tendency to anthropomorphic explanations which makes so many sensible persons averse to any anecdotes of "animal intelligence." Telling a typical tale in which a dog is credited with knowing that the eggs would break if he attempted to leap a stile with the basket in his mouth, he remarks:—

"This is just the little gratuitous, unwarrantable, human touch which is so often filled in, no doubt in perfect good faith, by the narrators of anecdotes. Against such interpolations we must be always on our guard. It is so difficult not to introduce a little dose of reason."

But there is throughout the book an exhibition of sensible scepticism which pleases us greatly. There are times and discussions in which biologists appear rather ridiculous to other men of trained intelligence. The genius of Darwin was tempted by the theory of pangenesis, but Prof. Morgan is "tempted to exclaim—"What cannot be explained if this be explanation?" and to ask whether an honest confession of ignorance, of which we are all so terribly afraid, be not, after all, a more satisfactory position." Prof. Weismann's latest theory of heredity comes off little better; his germ-plasm is declared to be "an unknowable, invisible, hypothetical entity," and we are warned that "biological science should set its face against such mysteries." Prof. Morgan's book covers an area so wide that we have preferred to show reasons why our readers should study it for themselves rather than give them an account of the many points of interest which are to be found in it.

Zoological Articles. By Prof. Lankester and others. (Black.)—The advanced student of zoology will be grateful to Prof. Lankester and Messrs. Black for republishing in a separate form and at a low price a number of the more important zoological articles contributed by Prof. Lankester and others to the recently completed edition of the 'Encyclopædia Britannica.' The excellent figures with which these articles are lavishly illustrated would alone justify the purchase of the book. In addition to this the writers are all perfectly qualified to treat of the subjects on which they have written, and in most cases are acknowledged to have the best personal acquaintance with the animals they describe. Prof. Lankester has supplied in the preface references to some of the more important papers or results published since the articles were printed. We think it a pity that the article on Vertebrata has been reissued, as it treats fully of but a part of the group, and is consequently disappointing.

The Philosophical Basis of Evolution. By James Croll. (Stanford.)—The late Mr. Croll took a view of the claims of natural selection which, though incorrect, was possibly due to the action of some believers in it. He appears to have considered that it was claimed for natural selection that it was something more than an explanation of certain natural phenomena; clearly, however, this is an error, and we need not dilate on it now. Mr. Croll recognized freely that the theory accounts "for the evolution and development of the organism best fitted for the conditions of existence," and that is all that it can be expected to do. He allowed that the action of this form of selection naturally tends to order and harmony, and he urged that being so it points to preceding rational grounds, and is, therefore, an argument in favour of theism. The work is one more attractive to a speculative philosopher than to a practical naturalist.

On the Modification of Organisms. By David Syme. (Melbourne, G. Robertson & Co.; London, Kegan Paul & Co.)—It is a pity that Mr. Syme has troubled himself to write about organisms, for, while it is clear that he has but little of that first-hand knowledge the acquirement of which is a pleasure in itself, he does not, as many do, take a pleasure in the works of Darwin. For him the great naturalist's explanation is unsatisfactory, his definitions misleading, his statements irreconcilable, and his own theory refuted by himself. These accusations may be just, but they are not proved.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL NOTES.

In the *Internationales Archiv für Ethnographie* Dr. Schmeltz concludes his account of the objects from Corea in the Ethnographical Museum of Leyden. Dr. Heinrich Schurtz, of the University of Leipzig, describes the geographical distribution of negro costume, which

he distributes across the southern portion of the continent of Africa in zones, according to the use of skins or leather, bark, palm-fibre, and cotton. Prof. G. Schlegel, of Leyden, contributes an article (in Dutch) on a photograph of a Chinese funeral car or chest, very gorgeously decorated, from Singapore. Dr. J. Jacobs, in the same language, comments upon a series of objects from Java, figured by himself, including two musical instruments of unusual form. Dr. Ernst Grosse, of Freiburg, describes objects from Palenque.

To *L'Anthropologie* Dr. Topinard communicates documents on the nasal index of the living, collected by Dr. Beddoe and M. Lecarguet. Those of the latter are derived from observations on 382 men and 349 women of the Point du Raz (Finisterre), 49 per cent. of whom were leptorhinian (55-69.9), and 43 per cent. mesorhinian (70-84.9). Dr. Beddoe's observations were of 60 individuals, a number too small for generalization; but it may be mentioned that 21 English gave a mean index of 67, and 10 Scotch one of 70. M. Émile Deschamps contributes a paper on the Veddas and their relations with the neighbouring Rhodias and Cinghalese. He finds the eye colours the same in all three races, which may be used as an argument for their common origin. On the other hand, he finds in a single race great diversity of custom; the mutilation of the teeth being common in one important centre of the Rhodias, but altogether unknown in another. M. Gilbert Lafay describes the prehistoric workshops of La Sènétrière, in Maconnais, where instruments of a Chellean type were manufactured. M. C. Paris furnishes an account of the Tjam ruins of Tra-keon, in the province of Quangnam, Annam.

A questionnaire as to the patois and manners of the country people, issued by the Abbé Gregoire, deputy to the National Assembly, on August 13th, 1790, has been discovered. Unfortunately, no reference to the answers received can be traced in the known works of the Abbé.

In the *Blue-book Further Correspondence relating to New Guinea* (C. 6323) and the *Annual Report, British New Guinea* (C. 6269-5), in the "Colonial Reports" series, there are several important anthropological notes. Administrative visits of inspection were made by Sir William MacGregor, and the notes of his journey show that he is fully alive to the value of anthropological knowledge even if used only for administrative purposes. The people of Kiwai island present "an interesting transition between people of fixed location, who are surrounded by independent tribes whose territory cannot be crossed with impunity, and tribes that are nomadic in habit in sparsely peopled districts." Pottery is unknown to them, and they hardly use the betel nut; two languages are spoken on the island, one of them by two tribes only; they are not cannibals, and seldom go to war with each other. The powerful tribe of the Odagositia, on the right bank of the Fly river, are located in a village wherein practically the whole of the inhabitants, "and they number several hundreds, live in one house, a fine structure, 520 ft. long and over 30 ft. wide inside." Some of the tribes on the St. Joseph river "count over 1,000 members in one village; they are neither cannibals nor skull-hunters, but the scourge of the district consists in intertribal retaliatory murders and massacres." During the year much time and attention was given to the study of a few of the native dialects of the possession. Unfortunately, the lists sent home have not been printed. This is greatly to be regretted as the cost to the Government would be very slight, and there are few other means of getting these dialects into print for the use of scholars. It is to be hoped the Colonial Office will at least send them to the Anthropological Institute. Two of them are the languages of Kiwai and of

Boigu; but the languages of the tribes on the Morehead river are, unfortunately, still quite unknown. Appended to the Annual Report are a report by Baron F. von Mueller on botanical specimens, a report on zoology by C. W. De Vis, a list of vertebrates collected on the Fly river, a list of Coleoptera collected on the St. Joseph river, a list of butterflies collected in the expeditions by Henry Tryon, a list of mollusca collected by Sir W. MacGregor, and a report on a collection of reptiles, batrachians, and fishes from St. Joseph river.

MEETING FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

Thurs. Photographic. 8.—Discussion on 'Photographic Optics and Perspective.'

Science Gossip.

A FORM in which governments in various parts of the world aid scientific societies is by printing their transactions. Thus one of the heavy burdens falling on the small societies here is relieved. The Royal Society of New South Wales reports that the Government of that colony has abolished the practice of printing, but has given an increased grant. The Society, however, is a loser of 100*l.* to 200*l.* a year by this change.

A MICROSCOPICAL SECTION has been formed by the Royal Society of New South Wales at Sydney.

THE death of the distinguished French chemist M. Amat is announced.

DURING the month of August the only planet visible to the naked eye will be Jupiter, which is in the constellation Pisces, a little to the south of the square of Pegasus, and, rising soon after sunset, is above the horizon all night.

THE Deutsche Geologische Gesellschaft will meet this year from the 9th to the 12th of August at Freiberg, in Saxony.

FINE ARTS

ROYAL SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—The EXHIBITION will CLOSE on MONDAY, August 3rd (Bank Holiday).—4, Pall Mall East, from 10 till 6.—Admission, 1*s.*; Catalogue, 1*s.*
ALFRED D. FRIPP, R.W.S., Secretary.

Richard Redgrave, R.A., C.B.: a Memoir, compiled from his Diary. By F. M. Redgrave. Illustrated. (Cassell & Co.)

THE gossip-loving world lost much when an emasculated version of the autobiographical jottings and stores of anecdote collected by the late Solomon Hart was published, or rather privately issued. The gossips also expected to obtain a good deal from Mr. Redgrave's journal, for there was a touch of acidity in the character of the good-natured painter which promised to furnish amusement to the reader. Redgrave's fairness and clear judgment ensured right treatment on his part of the many delicate matters that his numerous friendships and the official experience of a long and honourable career brought within his ken. It is a pity, then, that Miss Redgrave reduced this book to its present limits, and removed a good deal which, if allowed to stand, would have been harmless while it added to the brightness and variety of the diary.

We are bound to say, however, that, notwithstanding the too copious excisions of the editor, this is a capital example of its class, and it is of a higher type than the popular 'Reminiscences' of Mr. Frith. It is more amusing and vivacious than the autobiography of Mr. Sidney Cooper which we lately reviewed, and it is freer from in-

discretions and bad taste. Mr. Redgrave's comparatively placid life contained little of the adventurous element of the famous cattle-painter's career; his friends were many, his foes few.

Redgrave's father was a clerk employed in Joseph Bramah's engineering works at Pimlico, a position in which he experienced not a few of those pinches of genteel poverty which were the effects of the long wars at the beginning of this century. These were aggravated by the failure of a business speculation in which the elder Redgrave, who seems to have been unthrifty and unlucky, had entered on his own account. His house overlooked St. George's Fields, a favourite resort of boxers and idlers in those days, and his son gives very animated descriptions of the wretched condition, and the brutal behaviour, of the crowds of roughs, who, although possessed of much pluck and vigour, were often drunken and insolent. To these domestic and social details follow characteristic accounts of the youth's career as an art student; the pranks of his comrades at the British Museum and Somerset House, where the Academy (to which he was admitted in 1826) was then seated; and his labours as a drawing master when he trudged from one part of the town to another, so that, as he said,

"I was for many years a real slave to teaching, being employed many hours of every day, and devoting the evenings, after my two hours in the Academy schools, to preparing examples, and other labours incident to teaching.....In addition to my lessons I often walked fifteen miles a day to give them."

This was when, in order to lighten his father's burdens, he endeavoured to maintain himself.

In due time an opportunity came for painting a small landscape of the Brent, near Hanwell. It was hung at the British Institution in 1825, and was the first work Redgrave exhibited. Although in choosing such subjects as 'The Massacre of the Innocents,' 'The Lady in Cornus,' and 'The Patience of Griselda,' he somewhat later showed no lack of ambition or energy, it is certain that he made no mark in public estimation until 1838, when his 'Ellen Orford' was so excellent that Wilkie, who was a hanger at the Academy of that year, "took down one of his own works" to make room for Redgrave's. The catalogue, however, shows that this cannot be quite correct, a portrait by Sir David and Redgrave's illustration of Crabbe hanging in that year close to each other. The portrait was, no doubt, shifted and not sacrificed. 'Ellen Orford' afforded the first evidence that its artist had found his vocation in depicting sentimental *genre*, but his real success was not attained till 1840 (the year he was elected an Associate), when 'The Reduced Gentleman's Daughter' made its appearance at the Academy. It was in the vein of 'The Poor Teacher' and one or two more pictures on which Redgrave's pictorial reputation will always rest.

'The Poor Teacher' was so popular as to be repeated with variations four times, and to be engraved. In 1844 came 'The Seamstress,' another work of the same description, and this impressed not only the public, but so good an artist and poet as P. F.

Poole, who, while denouncing cheap shirt-making and what is now called "sweating," described the work as a "truthful and wonderful picture," powerful enough "to make us go down shirtless to our graves"; as if thriving Associates wore the cheap shirts of the sweater. The heart-rending pathos of the 'Song of the Shirt,' which was then at the height of its popularity, stood Redgrave's friend for many a year; but 1844 found him at work on a fresco of far higher aims, and competing for the decoration of the Houses of Parliament. In speaking of her father's excellent cartoon (a remarkable specimen of power to draw on a large scale by one who had till then painted only little figures) of 'Henry V. before Judge Gascoigne,' which was at Westminster Hall, Miss Redgrave confuses its record with that of the fresco of 'Catherine Douglas barring the Door of King James's Chamber,' which was in the same place. We refer to these now almost forgotten achievements because the highly respectable competitor at Westminster Hall nearly half a century ago is quite forgotten by those who recognize in Redgrave only a busy and somewhat "cut-and-dried" official, and a delineator of sincere and fresh Surrey landscapes. We are glad to feel that Miss Redgrave somewhat underrates the reputation, if not the merit, of her father's most sunny, delicate, and true landscapes. They will never really be "out of fashion," as she says they are, till there is no longer any taste for the Englishness and pure and simple sentiment of home scenery, pine woods, copses full of fern and briar, and still pools haunted by the dragon-fly. We do not know who told her that "they were almost the only contemporary landscapes which the rising school of the P.R.B.s were ever known to speak well of." So far is this from being true that the distinction she seems to think much of was shared with such masters as Cozens, Wilson, Cotman, Chalon, and Constable, to say nothing of the then living Mark Anthony and Turner. However this may be, the success of Redgrave must have been, for the time, prodigious, and this book gives no fair notion of it when the compiler says that "long before this period [1846] he had built himself a house in Hyde Park Gate." In 1846 he had no official appointment, no permanent salary, or, apparently, other resources than the sale of his pictures and prints from them, and, perhaps, fees from pupils. Hyde Park Gate was then almost in the fields, and "in going to town from Kensington it was often necessary to take your place in the coach the day before."

There must have been a vein of mysticism in Redgrave's mind, which no one who knew him only in his later years suspected. He was, it seems, attracted by Edward Irving. "My father only left off following Irving when the Manifestation of Tongues began in the Irvingite Church," says Miss Redgrave. She adds that her father testified to Wilkie's success in catching the likeness of Irving when he studied the prophet for the figure of the preacher in 'John Knox rebuking Mary, Queen of Scots,' which is the most vigorous of his dramatic designs.

Naturally Miss Redgrave has a good deal to say about the early School of Design in Somerset House, and the tentative ventures

of the same kind at Marlborough House and South Kensington, with which Redgrave's life was closely bound up. His share in these institutions included, it seems, labours we are accustomed to attribute to officials of hardly inferior distinction. Letting these matters pass, we turn to the anecdotes and personal illustrations which form the best part of the book. In notes on acquaintances such as the late Mr. J. R. Herbert, Redgrave becomes amusing and sarcastic. Although some of these notices are fresh, they add nothing to our knowledge of the whimsical, if not very wholesome, character of Herbert. Much more interesting is the following story told by Landseer of the Duke of Wellington, of whose habit of adhering to his spoken word C. R. Leslie had just related a quaint instance:—

"Ah!" said Sir Edwin, "that is quite in keeping with the old boy's obstinacy. I was at Apsley House lately and the Duke showed me his pictures, of which he is not a little proud. I found that behind one of the portraits which hung quite high up, there was a nail in the wall pressing against the canvas. 'There is a nail behind that canvas,' said I, 'and it is injuring the picture.' 'Where?' said the Duke, with an objecting look; 'I don't see it.' 'There's the very place,' said I, putting him in a position to see it; 'there it is.' 'I don't see it at all,' said the Duke, doggedly; 'I don't see anything of the kind.' 'But I assure you there is one,' I rejoined. 'No, no,' he said, 'I don't see it'; and so we went on with our picture tour. We passed on into another room, and while I was enjoying one of the works, I noticed that the Duke had left me; and looking after him, I saw through the opening of the door that he had returned to the portrait, and was eying it in various directions. He pulled up a chair, and got on it, then he moved a light table, and finally putting a stool on the table, he managed at some risk, and with several feeble efforts, to reach the place where the nail made a protrusion. Then I heard him mutter to himself, 'Gad, there is a nail, there is a nail; must send for Seguer'; and then with difficulty descending, he rejoined me in the room beyond, but neither of us mentioned the subject any farther."

Remembering how the national portraits were housed at South Kensington, there is a melancholy comfort in learning that they do not invariably order these matters better in France. Redgrave had charge of the British works of art sent to the Paris Exhibition of 1855, and he recorded:—

"Three or four hundred of the rarest pictures of our British Schools are collected to send away to Paris, valued, so far as money can represent them, at above 100,000*l.*, and we now find that the huge timber and paper construction which has been built to contain them, is separated by only a few feet from a sugar refinery!—that most dangerous of all manufactures; and the French do not even think it necessary to insure."

Sir Henry Cole insisted, among other precautions, upon a high brick wall being erected between the sugar refinery and the Exhibition. Nevertheless, when a stupendous fire did occur at the Manutention des Fourrages, which was close to the Exhibition, the direction of the wind had more to do with the safety of that building and its contents than the precautions of our hosts or the efficiency of their means for extinguishing conflagrations, for the miserable fire-engines of the *sapeurs-pompiers* were as nothing compared with the Canadian

machine of Mr. Perry, which was brought upon the scene with great effect. Here is a telling sketch of Haydon drawn by Maclise:—

"Hart's lectures were discussed, and the conversation led Maclise to describe a lecture of poor Haydon's at the Mechanics' Institute in Chancery Lane. It took place soon after Wilkie's death, to which Haydon had to allude. 'I never saw such a piece of clever acting,' said Maclise. 'He mentioned Wilkie as that great artist and his intimate and early friend; and then he stood upright and firm, and covered his face with his hand. You might almost fancy the tears flowing,' said Maclise. 'He stood a minute or two thus, all the time keeping his audience in suspense. Then they began a slight clapping of hands and scraping of feet. Still he did not move his hand away, but with the other hand made a deprecatory motion to them to be quiet, and yet he did not uncover his face. Another pause, and then the slight clapping was renewed. Once more the deprecating hand—it was the best bit of *pose plastique* that I ever saw—it might be genuine. It was nearly five minutes before the face was uncovered and the lecture resumed.'"

Some anecdotes already known are so well and correctly told here that it is pleasant to meet with them again. But they are not always complete. Thus the funeral of Hollins, A.R.A., drew Redgrave and other Academicians to Kensal Green, and caused them to notice the conspicuous monument erected there by Soyer, the famous cook, to appease, it was said, the manes of his wife, the admirable engraver, who in life always kept him in hot water. When Jerrold was asked for an epitaph to be written on this tomb he, it is said, promptly suggested "Soyez tranquille." This volume does not bear out the tale. It is stated on Eastlake's authority that, when the dove surmounting the monument was pointed out to Jerrold, he cried, "Ah, yes! but it is mock turtle!" On the other hand, the well-known story of the fate of Caracciolo and of the reappearance of his corpse floating in the sea to the horrified King of Naples is admirably told. On another page will be found a curious illustration of the blundering fashion in which our Government attempted the capture of Sebastopol, without even a military map of the Crimea which the Russian authorities had made, but guarded so jealously that every impression was stamped and its possessor known. Prof. Playfair met at the Board of Trade a certain Major J—, of the Bombay Artillery, who accidentally said that a copy of the map was in his possession, the chance gift of a friend to whom he had been serviceable. This windfall was secured by the gift of a place in the Commissariat to the major's son! Even then the authorities, requiring scores of copies of the map at the shortest notice, did not know how to procure them except by re-engraving it, which would have taken a month. Playfair suggested the anastatic process, and the thing was done in twenty-four hours. Here, from Redgrave's diary, is a fresh note about Sydney Smith:—

"December 2nd.—To-day, at the Board, Lord Granville (*à propos* of the failure of an experiment made in the Department in the employment of female clerks, which had arisen from inconveniences arising from the difference of sexes) said we should have selected ladies such as would have justified the opinion Sydney Smith is reported to have held of Lady Davy—'Were I to be writing a natural history,' said

Sydney, 'I should not know whether or not Lady Davy should be ranged under the class mammalia.'"

How some pictures get pedigrees is quaintly shown:—

"Lady Salisbury, in showing me a picture, said to be of Catherine de' Medici, told a story of a housekeeper who, on going round with a party, when she came to the picture, pointed it out as 'Catherine de' Medici, sister of Venus de' Medici.'"

The editor shares her father's sense of humour and his aversion to anything like exaggeration or caricature. Accordingly she hints at rather than describes a conversation between C. R. Leslie and Mr. Ruskin. The latter admired certain dumpling-like clouds in one of Francia's pictures. "I asked him why he thought so much of them," said Leslie. "He said they were so thoroughly serene; there was not a dream of a storm in them. I told him that this was quite possible, since they were totally unlike clouds." Of Constable, whose biography Leslie had just then finished, we get a fresh glimpse. That Constable, being for the first time Visitor in the Life School at the Academy, tried quite a new thing by posing the model as Eve amid a bower of laurels (taken from his own garden), with oranges tied on the branches to resemble fruit on the Tree of Knowledge, we had heard before this book was published; but we did not know that Turner had previously posed living models with casts of antique sculptures—a youth beside the 'Lizard Killer,' another near the 'Discobolus' of Myron, and a girl close to the 'Venus.' The original notion was, perhaps, Lady Hamilton's, who charmed everybody by assuming the attitudes of antique statues.

There are many anecdotes of Prince Albert, Lady Holland, Turner, the Chalon, Cobden, Sir H. Cole, Courbet and his big picture of his own studio, Creswick, F. Danby, Lord Derby, Dickens and his picture-buying, Disraeli, Eastlake, Sir F. Grant, Mr. Gladstone, Sir E. Landseer, and the Duke of Wellington.

THE humorous and witty pictures that during more than a dozen years Mr. G. du Maurier has contributed to *Punch* have found a most amusing resurrection in the handsome *Society Pictures from Punch*, Vol. I. (Bradbury, Agnew & Co.), which proves worthy to succeed the selections from Leech's and Mr. Tenniel's contributions to our contemporary which the public have already admired and enjoyed. The belles of Mr. du Maurier are handsomer than John Leech's, and quite as luxurious; he affects duchesses such as his forerunner never dreamt of, while his military and other "swells" are of a higher and finer type; on the other hand, he knows nothing of cockney gamins, snobs, guffins (or female snobs), and the working and skulking classes about whose lives and characteristics Leech knew everything, while he delineated them with intense zest. The drawing-room, ball-room, parlour, and dining-room are Mr. du Maurier's chosen places of observation, and their inmates are as modern as their types are distinct and their numbers few; but he is not less clever in shooting each fad and folly as it flies. His range is narrower and his wit less keen. The "aesthetic" lady and her as ridiculous spouse were unknown to Leech as to Doyle, and in them Mr. du Maurier has found his freshest models—fresher, because farther from nature, than the fat and impossible aquiline-nosed duchesses he

is so fond of, and of whom we get very tired indeed. His sense of "colour," as translatable in black and white, is stronger than that of any of the satirists except Cruikshank, and he delineates beautiful ladies with incomparable zest and success. His incidents are very often repetitions of each other, and some, good as they are, are not the best of their kind; for instance, 'Early Domestic Trials'—which shows how a young wife, about to "give notice" to her vixen of a cook, beseeches her younger brother to call her out of the kitchen peremptorily the instant he hears the fatal sentence, so that she may escape that "bit of the cook's mind" which is sure to follow the sentence—is not nearly so good as the lady's praise of the newly erected speaking-pipe which enabled her to scold the cook from the dining-room and escape the rejoinder by "popping in the whistle" at her own end of the tube. Associating these 'Society Pictures' with the "Pencilings" and "Sketches" of the most genial of modern satirists is to pay to their author the highest compliment. Mr. Punch, who has just celebrated his jubilee amid general applause, must be proud to reckon him among his staff.

ARCHITECTURAL LITERATURE.

MR. R. PHÉNÉ SPIERS'S *Orders of Architecture, Greek, Roman, and Italian* (Batsford), is a well-executed compilation from accepted authorities, which will be useful to the architectural students for whom it is intended so long as they are expected to pass an examination which includes the making of drawings of the orders. Whether examination is likely to be beneficial to English architecture is a matter now in dispute. The Institute of Architects by attempting to make it compulsory have provoked an opposition which, amongst other results, has shown that a very considerable majority of our best architects do not belong to the Institute. The "orders" are the natural refuge of teachers of "architecture" who are themselves only drawing masters. But we hope that the Institute, whose members are nothing if they are not practical architects, will, if they maintain their examination, find out some better way of testing what is in their students than by sending them through a course which at least is useless, and is very likely to be mischievous. Nobody wants the orders now. If good architects use them at all, it is in forms which the pedants call debased, and they are a very bad medium for education. The case of the literature of Greece and Rome is not a parallel one, for the classical literature is literature, and the orders are not architecture except in a most limited sense. It was the mistaking of them for it which ruined the art of architecture; and its partial recovery in England in our time has gone in direct proportion with the rejection of their tyranny. Nevertheless, if our youth must be examined in the orders, they must have a text-book, and Mr. Spiers has provided them with one which will give them all they want in a more accessible form than they will find it elsewhere.

Some of the Old Halls and Manor Houses in the County of Norfolk. By the late Edward Preston Willins, Architect. Edited by Thomas Garratt, Architect. (Jarrold & Sons.)—The drawings in this collection are very poor, and Mr. Willins's friends have not done wisely in publishing them. Those which represent subjects not drawn elsewhere have some value as records of them, but it is of like sort with that of the rude architectural drawings of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, intelligible only to a man who knows perfectly what kind of work is intended to be represented, and is able to translate the bad perspective and ill-drawn detail into something like what it should be. Such work may be gratefully accepted when no better is to be had. But now, when good architectural draughtsmanship is common, and

the various building papers are almost every week publishing excellent drawings of old buildings, the appearance of a collection of imperfect representations of good subjects is a misfortune, because its existence is likely to prevent the undertaking of a better one. The editor's work does not make up for the faults of his material. He adds one sketch of his own which is neither better nor worse than the others, and his plans are of the most perfunctory sort, little attempt being made in them to unravel the architectural history of the house.

The new volume of Mr. G. L. Gomme's "Gentleman's Magazine Library" (Stock), being the second part of the *Architectural Antiquities*, is, like the former part, made up chiefly from the writings of John Carter. More than half of it consists of a series of papers by him on 'The Progress of Architecture in England,' in which he takes his subject from the eleventh century to the time of George I. Those that deal with early dates are not of much value in themselves, but are interesting as showing the state of knowledge of a man who certainly knew more about architectural history than his contemporaries. With the fuller information which we have now his many mistakes are patent. But not so evident is the share which John Carter's papers had in the building up of that knowledge which now enables us to put him right. When he deals with the later reigns Carter's papers still have value as well as interest, and there is much about the history of the Englishman's house which will not be found collected anywhere else. The rest of the volume is made up of extracts bearing on various old buildings and the controversies which have raged round them. There are descriptions of work which no longer exists, and we trace the beginnings of the disease of "restoration," the ravages of which will be more fully shown in the collection of ecclesiastical matter from which Mr. Gomme intends to make up a special volume.

THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

The Yorkshire Archaeological and Topographical Journal. Parts XLIII. and XLIV. (The Association.)—The Yorkshire Archaeological and Topographical Association is a vigorous body. Its Journal rarely contains useless matter, and is not infrequently the means of communicating to the public papers of great interest. The two parts before us contain several local papers of importance. Mrs. Arthur Cecil Tempest has communicated a paper on Nicholas Tempest, one of those who suffered for participating in the Pilgrimage of Grace. The history of that unfortunate rising has yet to be written. At present we possess but outline sketches, most of which are in a greater or less degree tainted by theological feeling. Mrs. Tempest writes from the Roman Catholic point of view; but she has studied her hero's life with care, and there is hardly a passage which those who hold views opposed to hers can reasonably object to. In 1537 there were two Nicholas Tempests flourishing in Yorkshire, and genealogists of former days, as was their manner in such cases, have confounded the two. Mrs. Tempest is, we believe, the first person who has corrected this error. Mr. D. H. Leadman is engaged, it would seem, in preparing a series of papers on Yorkshire battles. We trust that when they come to an end they may be collected into a volume. We have here accounts of two memorable conflicts—that of Wakefield during the strife of the Roses, and Marston Moor. The latter is a good paper, on which no pains has been spared; but as the information on which it is based is more readily accessible, we do not value it so highly as the account of the battle of Wakefield. There are few of us, except professed students of history, who could give a clear account of the earlier conflict. As far as we have ascertained Mr. Leadman has consulted all the authorities at present known, of which he gives a carefully

compiled list. We have also a catalogue of the more eminent among those who were killed in the fight or put to death afterwards. The battle seems to have been over in an hour or less; during this short time considerably more than two thousand men are believed to have been slain. One hundred and eighty-four years elapsed between the fight on Wakefield Green and that on Marston Moor. The savagery which marked the former contest was entirely absent in the latter. There was fair fighting, but no murderous revenge. After Wakefield the Earl of Salisbury, Sir Andrew Trollope, and John Harrow, who had been taken prisoners, were carried to the castle of Pontefract and there beheaded by the triumphant Lancastrians. Salisbury's life was, it is said, to have been spared, but "the common people, which loved him not, took him out of prison and smote off his head." The heads of the Duke of York and many others were placed, Mr. Leadman tells us, on the walls of York. Would it not be more accurate to say upon the gates? We are not sure, but to us it seems that had they been set up in any other place except over the gates they would have been in danger of being carried off by those who sympathized with the vanquished. The memoir of the tenth Earl of Northumberland, who might not unfitly be called the sailor earl, is a careful piece of work, though it might have contained with advantage fuller details.

Transactions of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society. Vol. VII. (Manchester, Manchester Press.)—If ever the history of the mining industries of this island should be written in a manner in any way equal to its importance, the necessary facts for the last three centuries will have in a great measure to be gleaned from old account books and other family papers. What little is to be made out as to days earlier than those will have to be picked up from stray notices in the chronicles and our national records. It is, therefore, much to be wished that when local antiquaries come upon documents relating to mines they would at once commit them to the printing-press. Mr. H. T. Crofton has done a most useful work in compiling his Lancashire and Cheshire coal-mining records. The facts he gives are, it must be confessed, detached and fragmentary; but when they become united to others of a like nature from other parts of the country they will be of great value. Dr. F. Renaud has made a lucky find. He has come on a manuscript volume, in a clerk's hand of the sixteenth century, giving an account of the exact dates of surrender of many of the religious houses. Those who are in the habit of consulting the 'Monasticon' must know how inaccurate and indefinite it is on such matters. If ever a new edition be published, Dr. Renaud's manuscript will be of service to future editors. Prof. Sayce has communicated a valuable abstract of the knowledge contained on certain clay tablets recently found in Egypt. They relate to a period, as he believes, anterior to the days of Moses. None but a few experts can venture to criticize learning of this kind. Prof. Sayce is one of the very few persons it is safe to provisionally trust on such matters. The paper is well worthy of minute attention. As, however, it has no relation to Lancashire and Cheshire, we feel somewhat surprised to find it where it is. We fear it will remain unknown to foreign Egyptologists unless it be reprinted elsewhere. Dr. H. C. March has given a good paper on 'The Meaning of Ornament; or, its Archaeology and Psychology.' Much that is stated is open to discussion, and will long remain so, but it is well that the subject should be presented from many points of view.

IN No. 37 *Archæologia Æliana* (Reid, Sons & Co.) continues to maintain the position which it has so long held as the leading archæological publication outside London. The Newcastle society was born in the

year 1813, and is, therefore, a veteran as compared with its now numerous progeny of provincial associations. Mr. Robert Blair proves himself an excellent editor of the society's publications. This, the first part of the fifteenth volume of the new series, contains 136 pages, and a large number of plates and text illustrations. Mr. Longstaffe's account of the interesting cruciform church of Norton, with its Saxon details, is well done; but he would do well to stick closer to his last as an antiquary, and to eschew jejune reflections on churchmanship and ritual, which are out of place in an archaeological publication. Dr. Barnes gives some noteworthy particulars relative to the plague in the county of Durham in 1665, from the orders of Quarter Sessions. British burials, prehistoric camps, cup-marked stones, and other subjects of recent discovery in Northumberland and Westmoreland are worthily treated of and illustrated; but perhaps the best paper of this issue, and the one the most likely to be generally appreciated in the recently revived taste for brasses, is that by Mr. J. G. Waller, F.S.A., entitled 'Notes on some Brasses in the Counties of Northumberland and Durham.' Of course the well-known and fine Flemish Thornton brass at All Saints' Church, Newcastle, is described and depicted, though we do not think the large folding plate at all a successful representation of its delicacies. A plate that will be valued by brass collectors is that of the remains of a brass of Aymer de Athol, 1400, from the church of St. Andrew, Newcastle, consisting of the feet in jointed sollerets resting on a strange and unusual beast, which Mr. Waller terms a lioness. Another valuable illustration is of a small oblong brass plate of remarkable and unique design, to Fridesmonda Barnes, 1581, at the church of St. Andrew, Auckland. In the centre is a plain cross of Greek form, across the angles of which is a flowering plant in saltire; other details and the inscription are cunningly introduced, making altogether a graceful and pretty design.

The whole of Part 38 of *Archæologia Eliana* is occupied by one single paper, although it neither begins nor ends with it. This is a portion of a long description of the Border Holds of Northumberland, written by Mr. C. J. Bates, the present High Sheriff of the county, and manifesting a grasp of the subject and a richness of detail and illustration which are beyond praise. Our only regret is that so valuable a paper should appear in the *Transactions* of any society. It ought properly to form a section of that projected 'History of Northumberland' in which, as we know, Mr. Bates is so much interested, and to which we wish every success.

Churchwardens' Accounts of Crocombe, Pilton, Yatton, Tintinhull, Morebath, and St. Michael's, Bath, ranging from 1349 to 1560. Edited by the Right Rev. Bishop Hobhouse. (Somerset Record Society.)—This is the fourth issue of the Somerset Record Society and deserves a hearty welcome, for churchwardens' accounts have been hitherto much neglected. The *Archæologia* of the Society of Antiquaries contains some valuable series of extracts, and, scattered here and there in the *Transactions* of local societies, there are a few others, but little has been done to bring them under the notice of those who are not antiquaries. This is to be regretted on many accounts. Where the churchwardens' records have been preserved throughout the sixteenth century we read, as in a diary, the changes which took place from year to year—almost, indeed, from day to day—in the religious policy of those who governed England. As far as it is possible to judge without comparing the print with the manuscripts, these accounts appear to have been accurately copied; that is to say, we have not been able to detect any blunders. This is no slight praise, for churchwardens were often most inexpert penmen, and their spelling is frequently of a character which tends to confuse all but the most wary. The

earliest account given in the volume begins in 1349. None of them has been carried down later than 1560. We apprehend the latter parts will be given in a subsequent volume. We cannot but think, however, that a great error has been made in not including in this volume the whole of the Tudor period. We have before us the entries relating to the unreformed Church, purchases of things used in the old ritual, in days when the Somersetshire folk had no idea of anything other than the rites of the mediæval form of worship. Then come the changes—slight in themselves, but harbingers of much—in the latter years of Henry VIII.; the sweeping changes under the ministry of the boy king Edward, and the restoration, as far as was possible, of the old state of things under Mary. To get a complete picture we ought to have had the final destruction of the objects of the old worship when Protestantism finally triumphed. No reasonable objection can be taken to the way these old papers have been edited. Most praiseworthy care seems to have been expended in making the printed pages an exact reflex of the text; even scribal errors are noted, and the editor has given at the end of the volume a list of such words as have proved unintelligible to him. This is a useful addition, as it may help towards their interpretation. The editor has been unnecessarily careful not to intrude on his readers. His notes are almost always good, but in some instances they are far too short. Editors of documents of this character should bear in mind that their volumes come into the hands of many persons to whom old words and old ideas are not familiar. For the sake of these persons—who make up, if we are not mistaken, the greater part of the subscribers, and therefore, we may assume, of the readers—it is necessary to enter into details which are not called for by those learned in ritual or dialect. As we know the extreme difficulty of annotating papers of this kind we have been on the look out for blunders. We have found but one; it is, however, so amusing that we cannot deprive our readers of the benefit of it. In the Crocombe accounts for 1500-1 the following passage occurs:—

"Of the gift of Master Thomas Morris of Septon, a payer of beds of correll of xvij setyn with xxj gawdes of sylver and gylte, with gowld ryng and vrinakull."

With regard to the last word we have an editorial query suggesting "vinaigrette." We fear Bishop Hobhouse is not well up in his Chaucer. Does he not remember the "gentle Pardonerere"?—

A vernacle had he sewed upon his cap.

There cannot be a shadow of doubt that the strangely spelt word stands for one of the little medals of the holy face with which the beautiful legend of St. Veronica is connected. *Vernacle* was the popular English name for these objects; we have met with them several times in old wills, and Sir Thomas More tells us that there can be no doubt that our Lord left "the holy vernacle, the express image of his blessed visage." We think there is other evidence of these vernacles being attached to rosaries. Before the Reformation the vernacle was an object of reverence throughout Europe. It was known here in pre-Norman times, and the hymn in its honour, beginning

Salve sancta facies nostri Redemptoris,

seems to have been popular throughout Europe. It may be found in most of the modern collections of mediæval Latin hymns and in the 'Acta Sanctorum.' The editor's preface contains much useful knowledge carefully arranged. The paragraphs which deal with the church-house are especially noteworthy. So completely have old things passed away that the church-house had become quite forgotten. It may be said to have been rediscovered within the last few years. The editor has added some facts concerning it which we believe have hitherto been unknown.

Fin-ÿrt Cassiy.

MESSRS. SEELEY & Co. will early next season publish a new and enlarged biography of Samuel Palmer, the work of his son, comprising additional details and correspondence, and many new illustrations from the poet-painter's designs.

A BIOGRAPHY of John Linnell is in preparation by a new writer, aided by one of the sons of the deceased master.

MESSRS. CHIRSTIE, MANSON & WOODS sold on the 17th inst. the following drawing: J. Nash, Interior of Arundel Church, with soldiers of the Commonwealth, 68l. And on the 18th inst. the following pictures: G. Morland, A Farmyard, with cart, figures, and animals, 273l. J. Crome, A Landscape, with oak tree and boys fishing, 393l. A. Van de Velde, A Landscape, with two horses and four sheep on the right, and cows in the distance on the left, 193l. G. Dow, A Gentleman, in crimson dress and cap, holding his gloves, 141l.

THE Report for the year 1889 of the Director of the National Gallery of Ireland has been published somewhat late, and is dated "November 27th, 1890." It records numerous and interesting additions, chiefly portraits of Irishmen and others connected with the island. Five pictures were bought from the Hadzor collection, including a Le Pape, a Mytens, and a Vanden Eeckhout. The number of visitors during the year is given as nearly 72,600; that of the catalogues sold as 352.

THE *Builder* announces that the house of the Macaulays in Great Ormond Street, formerly No. 50, and now the east wing of the London Homeopathic Hospital, is about to be pulled down to make room for a new hospital, which is to cost 30,000l.

THE third Congress of Archæological Societies was held at Burlington House on Thursday. We shall hope to say something about it next week.

MR. LOFTIE writes:—

"My attention has just been called to an article in the new *Edinburgh Review* on 'London Architecture.' In it a third edition, dated 1891, of my 'History of London' is named. As I am not aware of the issue of any such edition, will you kindly allow me space to say that without the additions and corrections which have been gathered in ten years such a book would be worthless on architectural questions? But there may be a pirated edition, or there may be another Loftie, a Fellow of the Astronomical Society—for so this one is described in the *Edinburgh*—who has written about London. I have asked Mr. Stanford, who authorizes me to say he also is unacquainted with the book."

A VERY beautiful and elaborately sculptured altar and reredos have just been added to the church of St. Mary, Star of the Sea, at Hastings, which we described at length a few years ago, when the architect, Mr. Basil Champneys, finished it for Mr. Coventry Patmore, the founder. The same architect designed the reredos, which is entirely of Derbyshire alabaster, and was carved by Mr. R. Bridgeman, of Lichfield. In the centre, immediately above the altar, is the tabernacle with its door of embossed silver, studded with jewels, and representing the Cross, Vesica Piscis, and the Lamb and Flag of the Resurrection. On either side of the altar, steps lead up behind that portion of the screen and the shrine, which is surmounted by a high niche containing figures of the Virgin and Child. Above the doors leading to the staircases are groups of figures, that on our left representing the offering up of Isaac, and, on our right, the appearance of manna in the Wilderness. In the central portion are two tiers of figures: the upper tier, counting from left to right, comprises Moses, SS. Anne, Joseph, John the Baptist, Elizabeth, and Elias; the lower tier, SS. Matthew, Mark, Peter, Paul, Luke, and John the Evangelist. The altar front represents the Resurrection of the Just, with the New Jerusalem in the background, and legends

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giving the Vulgate form of the following passages: "Right dear in the Sight of the Lord is the Death of His Saints" (Prayer Book version, Psalm cxvi. 13), and "In Christ shall all be made alive." This panel is from a design of Sir Arthur Clay. The general effect of the new work is very rich, and it is conspicuous for grace of form and light and shade, while the varied whites and diverse fawns of the alabaster (qualities much prized in mediæval days) add greatly to the charm of the whole, of which the general character has been wisely made to harmonize with that of the church. The architectural framework of the niches occupied by the statues, the mouldings of the altar, and the delicate cresting of pierced work in trefoils which has been freely employed add greatly to the beauty of this interesting work. The carving of the statues is not first rate.

It is not generally known that the late Sir Prescott Hewett, one of the distinguished men of science who have won a reputation as amateur artists, hesitated for some time, when he was young and his profession had to be chosen, whether or not he should enter the Royal Academy or some French atelier, instead of the great surgical school of Paris which became his *alma mater*. Striking as his success was in his profession, it may be said that he never wholly lost sight of his early love, and, even while most occupied as a surgeon, delighted in painting and drawing with more than the zeal of an amateur, and with corresponding success. In its honorary membership he received from the Old Water-Colour Society the best distinction that body can bestow on the member of a profession not its own. As the gallery in Pall Mall has often attested, his love for landscape was proved by numerous drawings of Swiss and other scenery, which he had studied with acumen, care, and taste, and delineated with almost professional skill. A capital draughtsman, Sir Prescott takes rank along with those deceased surgeons, Cheselden, Sir Anthony Carlisle, and John Marshall, who illustrated one art by means of another. With artists no one could have been more popular; with "water-colour men" he was especially so. Therefore no hollow tribute was paid when Sir John Gilbert, and Messrs. Andrews, Boyce, A. D. Fripp, E. Goodall, C. Haag, A. W. Hunt, and others, attended his obsequies on behalf of the Old Society.

The gallery for paintings and sculpture M. Jacobsen, a Danish brewer, has undertaken to found in Copenhagen, and for which Sir F. Leighton's bronze statue now in the Academy is, with other works, intended, has been begun. In this it compares most advantageously with our British National Gallery to be, the site of which is not yet settled. Among the choice things destined for the Jacobsen museum, one of the best will be Chapu's beautiful work in the late Salon, a bronze statue of the Princess of Wales.

As its "First Publication, 1891," the Arundel Society has issued five heliogravure plates printed in brown, after drawings made by Herr Kaiser from the series of frescoes attributed to Romanino in the Castle of Malpaga, near Bergamo, representing incidents in the visit of King Christian of Denmark to that fortress, the home of Bartolomeo Colleoni, the famous condottiere, whose statue by Verrocchio is one of the greatest ornaments of Venice. Romanino was born long after the events in question, and the style of these works refers to a period which is later than his; so far as they resemble his work they may be—as Mr. Oscar Browning, in a memoir of Colleoni accompanying the plates, which we shall review by-and-by, has suggested—by pupils of his. Although they possess no considerable artistic merit, they are treasures of character, curious incidents, and costume, and, as such, well worthy of the attention of the Arundel Society and its subscribers. So far as they go, being from much injured and restored

originals, and without colours, the transcripts could not be much more serviceable than they are.

ART antiquaries of the future may like to know that all the books containing the records of the late Graphic Society, from its birth to its death, have been deposited in the Library of the Royal Academy.

We are sorry to hear of the death, on July 5th, at the age of forty-two, of Mr. Walter K. Foster, of a well-known family of Cambridge bankers of that name. Mr. Foster distinguished himself by his archaeological excavations at the Lago di Varese, Silchester, and elsewhere in England and on the Continent.

THE well-known thirteenth century Persian lustre ware in the collection of Mr. F. Du Cane-Godman has been lately copied in chromolithography, and the prints will shortly be published in a volume comprising examples of hitherto unknown sorts, due to recent excavations in Persia. The chromo-lithographs are by Mr. S. J. Hodson; the text is by Mr. Henry Wallis, whose studies in Oriental lustre ware have already been commended to our readers.

THE illustrated weekly journal entitled *L'Art dans les Deux Mondes*, which was the reputed organ of the "Impressionnistes," and as such characteristically adopted its grandiose name, has ceased to appear. Although its "tirage justifié" was said to be 10,000 copies, it is thus made certain that the remunerative form and price of a cheap illustrated paper for artists have yet to be discovered. The almost invariable badness of our deceased contemporary's cuts may have had something to do with its failure.

THE exhibitions of the Royal Academy and Old Society of Painters in Water Colours are announced to close on Monday, the 3rd prox.

THE French School has completed its contract with the proprietors of the ruins of the archaic building at Cnossus, in Crete, and the excavations are to be finished within two years.

THE colossal statue, the discovery of which is telegraphed from Melos, represents a youthful puglist, and is complete, all but the lower part of the legs.

IN the middle of August a Russian archaeological expedition will start for Palestine, in order to study the Christian and Byzantine remains of Syria.

AT Athens an archaic statuette of considerable artistic value has been discovered in digging the foundations of a house near the old church of the Haghioti Theodoroi.

MUSIC

THE WEEK.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The Tonic Sol-fa Jubilee.
ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Richter Concerts.

THE series of meetings and performances intended to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the commencement of the Tonic Sol-fa movement terminated last Saturday with what was termed a Jubilee Festival at the Crystal Palace. If the concerts given on the Handel orchestra on this occasion had been specially intended to demonstrate the advantages of the system of notation perfected by the late John Curwen from the rudier method adopted by Miss Glover, of Norwich, the object would have been fully attained. Happily, however, it is no longer necessary for the Sol-faists to proclaim in any extraordinary manner the utility of the work in which they are engaged. The acrimony which formerly prevailed, to some extent on both sides—that is to say, on that of the upholders of the system as well as on that of its assailants—has happily given

place to more sensible views of the matter; and it is not too much to say that there is no living musician of eminence who would now deny the immense value of the Tonic Sol-fa notation, nor, on the other hand, any Sol-faist who would assert that his method should altogether supersede the staff system. There is no need to dwell in detail on last Saturday's performances, as their special features, the sight-reading and ear tests, were only surprising to those who had not previously witnessed similar testimony to the value of the letter notation. The principal feature of the afternoon concert of 4,000 provincial chorists, under the direction of Mr. L. C. Venables, was Hiller's 'Song of Victory,' which was well rendered, making allowance for the weakness of the contraltos. At the evening concert, by 3,000 metropolitan singers, a remarkably fine performance was given of Schubert's 'Song of Miriam,' under Mr. W. G. McNaught, the body of tone and the precision of the large force being equally noteworthy. The soprano solos were taken by sixty voices, but, although they had been carefully rehearsed, it is necessary to protest against the course adopted, as a matter of principle. A choir competition was held in the morning, with Sir John Stainer as adjudicator, the first prize being awarded to the City of London Temperance Choir, and the second to a choir from Nottingham.

New choral works by English composers are so generally produced at provincial festivals, that the first performance of Prof. Stanford's ballad 'The Battle of the Baltic' at the Richter Concert last Monday may be regarded as a noteworthy event. It appears that the idea of setting Campbell's ode originated with Sir George Grove, and it may be easily conceived that the composer adopted it readily, having regard to the success of his previous effort of the same kind, 'The Revenge.' If the later work does not become equally popular, the fault will scarcely lie with him. Campbell's subject is not so stirring as that of Tennyson, and, in fact, his verse is not altogether free from a suspicion of bathos. But for some episodic matter the new score might be said to consist of multifarious permutations of one phrase curiously, and perhaps intentionally, like a line from the nautical song 'Hearts of Oak.' The writing is as bold, straightforward, and vigorous as that in 'The Revenge,' and the element of pathos is introduced in similarly effective proportion. Very impressive is the dying away of the battle thunder, and also the religious close with the double augmentation of the leading motive. Unfortunately, the work was not heard to the best advantage, the Richter Choir singing in an uncertain and hesitating manner, so that the music did not create so strong an impression as would otherwise have been the case. 'The Battle of the Baltic' will be performed for the second time at the Hereford Festival. Though the choral portion of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony was far from perfectly interpreted, the singing was better than in Prof. Stanford's work, and the instrumental movements have never been better played. The soloists were Miss Alice Esty, Miss Damian, Mr. Barton McGuckin, and Mr. Watkin Mills. The programme was completed by Weber's 'Euryanthe' Overture, Wagner's 'Kaiser March' and 'Lohengrin's Legend,'

sung by Mr. McGuckin. At the close there was a prolonged demonstration in favour of Herr Richter, who has never more deserved such tokens of public esteem than for his successful labours during the recent season.

Musical Gossip.

VERY favourable reports are to hand concerning the Chester Festival, the chorus being especially praised. On Wednesday evening was produced the only novelty of the festival, a cantata entitled 'Rudel,' by Dr. J. C. Bridge, organist of the cathedral. The librettist, Mr. F. E. Weatherly, has made a fairly commendable book out of a romance of the troubadour period, and the music is clear, bold, and thoroughly English, if not very original. 'Rudel' is calculated to obtain popularity with provincial choral societies.

A HIGHLY successful orchestral concert was given at the Royal College of Music on Thursday last week, under the direction of Mr. Henry Holmes. The students' orchestra gave exceedingly creditable performances of Beethoven's Symphony in F, Schubert's unfinished Symphony in B minor, and Mendelssohn's 'Melusina' Overture. Favourable mention should also be made of Mr. Alfred Wall (violinist), Miss Jeannie Rankin (contralto), and Mr. John Sandbrook (bass). Another concert was announced to take place yesterday evening under the direction of Prof. Stanford.

A CONCERT was given by the pupils of Mr. Ernest Fowles at Collard & Collard's rooms on Tuesday afternoon, several of the young performers creating a favourable impression.

ANOTHER concert at the same rooms on Wednesday afternoon was that of Miss E. Hawkins. An over lengthy programme included Beethoven's 'Kreutzer Sonata,' played by the concert-giver and Mr. Val Marriott, and some pleasing compositions for voice and pianoforte by Miss Hawkins. Valuable assistance was given by Miss Kate Flinn, Miss Hannah Jones, and Miss Muriel Wylford.

MR. JOHN GLEN, of Edinburgh, will shortly publish a collection of national Scottish dance music, the result of many years' research.

'LOHENGRIN' is now in active rehearsal at the Paris Opéra, and September 10th is named as the date of production. Having regard to the fate of Wagner's works hitherto in the French capital, the result of the latest departure will be awaited with interest.

In the dearth of German operatic composers of ability every production that obtains success inspires hope. Highly laudatory reports are afloat concerning 'Vineta,' by Herr R. L. Hermann, just produced at Cassel. The work is said to be poetic in conception and the music really inspired.

CONCERTS, &c., NEXT WEEK.
 MON. Mrs. Sylvester Watkins's Matinee Musicale, 3.30, Collard & Collard's Rooms.
 TUES. Royal Italian Opera, 8, 'Lohengrin.'
 THURS. Royal Academy of Music Orchestral Concert, 3, St. James's Hall.

DRAMA

The Autobiography of Joseph Jefferson. (Fisher Unwin.)

MR. JEFFERSON'S autobiography is a favourable specimen of a class of books that, since the days of Cibber's immortal 'Apology,' has exercised fascination over a large number of readers. It is gossiping, readable, picturesque, animated, and, what is rare in similar works, good-natured. No trial seems to have soured Mr. Jefferson's temper, and his rebuke of those by whose dishonesty in his early life he was perplexed and discom-

fited is without bitterness. Like most of his predecessors in theatrical confessions, he is singularly parsimonious of dates. His book will cause despair in those who seek to extract from it anything in the nature of a biography. Mr. Jefferson is no longer young. It is pardonable, accordingly, that he should not proclaim on the housetops the day and year of his birth. He might, however, in consideration of his sex, whisper it to those who study his revelation. Into his private life he allows no one to pry, and in his most expansive moments he remains unconfidential. Except in one respect, he tells little about himself, and his autobiography is really a shrewd and good-natured comment upon his fellow actors.

As it is profusely illustrated with portraits, many of them admirable, it has great value for those who seriously study the stage. During the last thirty years most of the more celebrated American actors have visited England, and a series of artists from Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams or Charlotte Cushman to "Billy" Florence have won recognition. There are, however, many excellent actors who, if they have ever visited England, have not performed, have been little seen, or have made no lasting impression. These Mr. Jefferson brings before us. William E. Burton and Charles Burke, the latter Mr. Jefferson's half-brother, are known by report as admirable comedians whose "business" is said to have been copied by many actors who have made a reputation in England. Of these men illustrations are supplied, as of Mrs. J. H. Allen, Miss Laura Keane, W. R. Blake, H. A. Perry, John Gilbert, William Warren, John Drew the elder, and F. S. Chanfrau. Some of them, doubtless, were seen in England, and some even were English by birth. Their reputation is, none the less, American. Among those who are known in England stands Edwin Forrest, of whom four portraits are supplied. The earliest, dated about 1835, shows a bright, handsome, intellectual youth, from whom almost anything might be expected. In a later portrait vanity has done its work, and the picture exhibits the face of an evil, overbearing man, in whom self-love has developed into crime. Mr. Jefferson's words concerning this savage are the sternest he uses. Of his behaviour on the stage, which frightened young actors and supernumeraries out of their wits, some comical stories are told; and Forrest's behaviour to Macready, which led to terrible results, including loss of life, is characterized as "the culmination of Forrest's waywardness and ill temper." Tyrone Power's humorous face is reproduced, and there are sketches, graphic and pictorial, among others of James Wallack; of John E. Owens, remembered here as Solon Shingle; of Junius Brutus Booth; of Sir William Don, who, in respect of height at least, overtopped all actors, including even Conway; of Barney Williams and his wife, great as a wild Irish girl; Artemus Ward; John T. Raymond; John McCullough as Virginius; and of such well-known English celebrities as C. J. Mathews, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean, Fechter, Sothorn, Webster, Paul Bedford, John Brougham, and T. W. Robertson. Of Mr. Jefferson himself many

portraits, showing him in his principal characters, are given.

One is surprised to hear from these pleasing reminiscences that the life of the strolling actor forty years ago was as arduous in America as in England. In some respects, indeed, it was harder. A man destitute of money, say on the Northern circuit, could tramp from Wakefield to Leeds or from Leeds to York with no great difficulty. Not seldom a lift in a cart or even a share in a humble repast was accorded the impetuous stroller. It was different, however, in the South or West of America, and when a manager bolted with the receipts—not often, it would appear, large enough to make such a proceeding a strong temptation—the player who found himself denuded in Vicksburg or Grand Gulf was in a sufficiently serious predicament. The wind is generally tempered to the shorn lamb, and the actor accomplishes his passage to the next station, and is thankful if there he is not the victim of similar pillage. A full experience of difficulties of this description attended Mr. Jefferson, who depicts only the humorous aspects of his sufferings. Very genuine, however, the suffering must sometimes have been. Of his own efforts our author writes in a whimsical vein. Without personal disparagement, the taste of which is as questionable as its sincerity, he draws a series of amusing contrasts between the loftiness of his aim and the insignificance of the result. He does not seem to have improved fast, though he was when he first visited London an actor of recognized position. He had previously played a successful engagement in Australia, where he is still warmly remembered. Englishmen know Mr. Jefferson practically in one character only, and memories of this are growing remote. It would be difficult to furnish a parallel of a reputation equally high obtained under similar conditions. For the treatment of the legend of Rip van Winkle, Mr. Jefferson is responsible. He was wise in getting Boucicault to reshape the piece, which played in its original shape would scarcely have been a success. Not the least amusing portion of the autobiography is the record of the difficulties experienced in dealing with Boucicault and Webster, who at that time, and generally, were at daggers drawn. The animosity between them almost led to the non-production of 'Rip van Winkle' at the Adelphi. Mr. Jefferson's verdicts are always pleasant to read, and are only untrustworthy in being a little too lenient. His book is welcome, its cardinal fault being that it tells us too little of the author.

THE WEEK.

ST. JAMES'S.—'Molière,' a Play in One Act. By Walter Pritch.

COURAGE is requisite in the writer who will adapt to the stage the last scenes of Molière's eventful history, and in the actor who will depict the comedian's expiring agonies. We acquit of irreverence both dramatist and artist. If death-bed scenes had never been changed or "moralized" the stage would have missed some fine plays and some admirable acting. The danger in the case of Molière is that no treatment can equal in pathos the story as told by

Grimarest, who, though a hidebound and incompetent writer, is supposed to have been in essential particulars the mouthpiece of Baron. The lesson of Molière's life has been often pointed, and the particulars of his death after the close of the performance of 'Le Malade Imaginaire' are familiar as they can be. Molière died in the arms of two "seurs religieuses," choked, it is not very intelligibly said, by the blood that poured from his mouth. His wife, of whom Baron had been in search, arrived to find him dead.

In Mr. Frith's play Molière, too weak to be carried upstairs to his apartments in the Rue Richelieu, is conveyed, under the charge of Baron, into those of his wife. Here he meets a certain marquis, not otherwise named, who arrives as his wife's guest and purposes supping with her. This open outrage is too much for the never too complaisant husband. Under the pretence of amusing the Marquis, he acts before him a scene from a continuation of 'George Dandin,' in which his wife and her admirer assist. In this the Marquis is lashed with so much severity that even upon his obtuse faculties breaks a dim sense that he is being rendered ridiculous, to be converted into certainty when, with the permission of Madame Molière, whom the scene has wrought to penitence, he is chased by lackeys from the door. Then follows a scene of nuptial reconciliation, at the close of which Molière dies.

Against all this we have nothing to urge. Mr. Frith has consulted the authorities whose facts he overrides. Molière's objection to the "bouillons" of his wife that they are unsuited to him, and his demand for a little Parmesan cheese, are found in Grimarest. The literary flavour of the piece is, however, higher than its dramatic grip. We are interested rather than held. The characterization is weak, and the story, though short, becomes tedious. Molière himself does not very greatly impress us, though many of his known attributes are more or less cleverly depicted. Admirable use is made of his anxiety for the approval of the King, before whom 'Le Malade Imaginaire' was designed to be played. At the moment when death is invading his senses the blare of royal trumpets is heard, and Molière, quickening into something like life, says, "His Majesty must not be kept waiting," falls back, and expires. This unconscious homage to death is very well conceived. Armande Béjart, meanwhile, of whom in the third act of the 'Bourgeois Gentilhomme' Molière gives an enchanting picture, shrinks into nullity, though the dying actor speaks pleasingly of her in a death scene unduly prolonged. Baron is properly a mere youth. Mr. Alexander's performance of Molière was interesting and picturesque, but the contrast between comedy and tragedy was not realized with enough firmness. Miss Marion Terry made what could be made of Armande, and Mr. B. Webster showed capacity as the Marquis.

'MELISE,' A FRENCH COMEDY.

The reviewer of Mr. Lowe's interesting and valuable life of Betterton suggests that "Melise," a French comedy, acted in 1635 by French players at the Cockpit in Whitehall, may have been a comic pastoral called 'La Melize,' "given in Paris in 1633." May it not

rather have been the first work of the great Corneille—the comedy of 'Mélite,' which bears the date of 1625? A. C. SWINBURNE.

* * * Though dated 1625, 'Mélite' does not appear to have been acted until 1629, which fact tells for Mr. Swinburne's suggestion. As a rule the latest novelties are in favour with actors, as involving the least exercise of memory. 'Mélite,' however, doubtless remained on the acting list. 'Melize' was a trivial piece, in a prologue to which, entitled 'Le Rien,' some of the facetious sayings of Bruscambille were introduced.

THE THEATRE AT MEGALOPOLIS.

Athens, July 12, 1891.

AFTER the common statement signed by Mr. Gardner, Mr. Loring, and myself in the *Athenæum* of May 30th, it was generally supposed that all public discussion on the subject of the theatre at Megalopolis was suspended for the present. This impression was correct, for the joint report was expressly represented as issued in order to avoid further discussion.

If, in spite of this, I recur to the subject so soon, it is because I am unfortunately compelled to do so by a letter on the theatre which those two gentlemen have published without my knowledge in the *Athenæum* of June 27th—i.e., one month after our common statement. This new letter is chiefly directed against me, and represents the results of our joint examination of Megalopolis in a totally different light to that of the joint statement. I am quite unacquainted with the motives which have led Mr. Gardner and Mr. Loring to take this extraordinary step, as neither gentleman has thought it necessary to send me so much as one word of explanation. Therefore I not only have the right to publish an answer to their letter, but I feel that it is incumbent upon me to do so.

I shall assuredly be pardoned if I pass over the details of the controversy; they are absolutely without importance for the scientific aspect of the matter at issue. I shall only restate the main question, which it is to every one's interest to have answered—namely: Has a Greek stage (a *logeion*) really been found in Megalopolis?

Mr. Gardner and Mr. Loring had affirmed the discovery of such a stage both by word of mouth and in a written article. I had protested against their view on the ground of the published plans, and showed that the front wall of the supposed "stage" must be the substructure for the façade of the *skène* building—in a word, for the *scenæ frons* of Vitruvius.

In April last I was travelling through the Peloponnese with some twenty other archaeologists, and took this opportunity to meet the English excavators in Megalopolis that we might examine the theatre together. After a short inspection it soon became apparent, as the various eye-witnesses can testify, that the published plans were faulty, and that the proposed reconstruction of the *skène* building was incorrect. A *logeion* with six steps all round it could never have existed; on the contrary, the structure which had been restored as such had formerly carried a colonnade some 26 ft. high, and originally had only had two steps. At a later time, when for some reason or other the orchestra was sunk deeper, three new steps were added on the front of the structure.

The former existence of this colonnade is proved not only by the thickness of the wall and by its construction, but above all by the presence of the slabs from the stylobate, of the columns, and of the architrave. Stylobate slabs with dowel holes for the Doric columns, several drums of columns with similar dowel holes, fragments of architrave and of triglyphs giving the same distance from axis to axis of column as the slabs of steps and stylobate—all these are actually still lying about on or near the structure. It is, therefore, absolutely impossible to admit any doubts as to the existence of the

colonnade. It would be as reasonable to affirm, for instance, that the Echo colonnade at Olympia or the Stoa of Attalos at Athens had had no columns.

Neither I nor any of my travelling companions had expected so startling a confirmation of my assertions. The English excavators, for their part, were so taken aback by the result of our examination that at the time they could not find one word in answer.

I might immediately have published the result of our visit to Megalopolis without further remark, and have shown how fully justified I had been in my conjectures. I, however, gave up this alternative, and myself proposed to Mr. Gardner that we should publish a joint report on the actual facts.

When we met again in Athens, Mr. Gardner brought me a statement to this effect, drawn up by himself. I consented to sign it, although I did not quite approve the contents, for this reason: it seemed to me that the doubt expressed in the report as to the existence of the columns was no longer justifiable. However, as Mr. Gardner explained to me that he did not consider the architectural proofs sufficient, and that he accordingly wished to have the opinion of an English architect, I yielded the point and allowed his doubt to find expression in the report. The concession was made the more readily, since I was, and am still, convinced that any competent English architect, who will put my arguments to the test on the actual spot, will immediately acknowledge the existence of the colonnade.

In spite of my efforts towards an amicable understanding, Mr. Gardner and Mr. Loring have now published their new letter in the *Athenæum*, in which they represent our discussion and our inspection of the ruins in such a manner as to give the impression that I, and not they, had been confuted by the facts. They state that I had been compelled by my visit to Megalopolis to withdraw my views in a large measure ("views which he has been obliged in a large measure to retract"), and to modify my position ("modify his position"), while they themselves had only had to allow that their publication was "premature"! Such a perversion of the facts is not only inexplicable to me, but to those of my fellow travellers with whom I have communicated on the subject.

It can easily be understood that before I had visited the excavations I could not positively describe the exact appearance of the *skène* building; from the plans I could only recognize the incorrectness of the reconstruction, and give expression to certain hypotheses on the former shape of the building. I do not wish to retract a single word of what I said. The English excavators, on the other hand, had proclaimed to the world that they had discovered a Greek stage with six steps all round it, and that consequently the theory that no Greek stage had existed at any time was thereby disposed of. It was our task to test the correctness of this assertion. The test has shown the English publication to have been not "premature," but altogether incorrect. A Greek *logeion* has actually not been found, and the structure which had been explained as such had carried a colonnade of considerable height.

If Mr. Gardner and Mr. Loring still doubt the existence of this colonnade—for instance, when they try to insinuate that the columns may have been of a later date than the steps—I can only recommend them to wait for the examination by the English architect before they give utterance to such wanton theories. As surely as the columns of the Parthenon belong to the same period as its stylobate, so surely do the columns of the Megalopolis *skène* belong to the two upper steps.

After it has been shown that the steps supported a front of fourteen Doric columns with a diameter of about 3ft. 3in., it becomes absolutely impossible to explain this structure with the steps

as a *logeion* or raised stage. For the acting could not take place either upon the columns or between them. The actors could only have taken up their position in front of this colonnade, which thus formed the background for the performances; it represented a temple or a house from which the actors emerged, and into which they returned.

WILHELM DÖRPFELD.

Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, July 20, 1891.

DR. WALDSTEIN'S desire that the theatre at Eretria should not yet be made a subject of discussion will, I am sure, command respect on all sides. When I referred to that theatre, it had been already described by Dr. Dörpfeld in the *Berlin Philologische Wochenschrift*; but, the facts being otherwise unpublished, I should not have mentioned them, had I known such mention to be against the wish of the American excavators.

ERNEST A. GARDNER.

Dramatic Gossip.

It may or not be a loss to literature that the dramatists of the last generation have not collected their writings as did their predecessors. It is at least pleasant to hear that Mr. Pinero promises an edition of his plays, in the preparation of which he is being assisted by Mr. Malcolm Salaman. The first volume, containing 'The Profligate' and 'The Hobby Horse,' will be issued in September.

INSTANCES are, of course, numerous wherein authors have been managers of theatres, the line of progression descending from Shakspeare to Boucicault. In most cases, however, though not in all, the author has been also an actor. Mr. Jones's promised experiment of opening in the autumn a theatre with a romantic drama of his own has some elements of novelty. Similar efforts were made by the late Frank Marshall. As a rule, however, the dramatist manager has at least been associated with an actor.

'A SUMMER'S DREAM,' a one-act domestic drama by Miss Rose Meller, has been given at the Avenue. It tells a peculiar and rather lachrymose tale of seduction and of sisterly sacrifice, and furnished opportunity for some good acting by Mrs. Bennett, an actress of whom we shall be glad to hear and see more.

'THE SEQUEL' is the title of a lugubrious play by Mr. Louis N. Parker, which has been added to the bill at the Vaudeville. It is written with some capacity. Miss Alma Murray acts with customary earnestness and pathos as the heroine.

WITH a performance of 'Much Ado about Nothing,' for the benefit of Miss Terry, the Lyceum this evening closes its doors.

MR. FORBES ROBERTSON, temporarily released from his engagement by Mr. Hare, will shortly sail for New York to play in a promised production of 'Thermidor.'

'THE LATE LAMENTED' will be carried on the 1st of August to the Strand, when Mr. Edouin will play the part taken by Mr. Arthur Cecil, while Miss Fanny Brough and Mr. Standing are engaged. Certain members of the original cast will, it is expected, be retained. These include Mr. Farquhar, who has also been secured for Lord Sands in Mr. Irving's forthcoming revival of 'King Henry VIII.'

'FATE AND FORTUNE' is the title of a drama by Mr. J. J. Blood with which, on Monday, the Princess's will reopen under the management of Mr. Herbert-Basing.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—J. A. C.—C. V. S.—H. P. M.—A. C.—received.

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